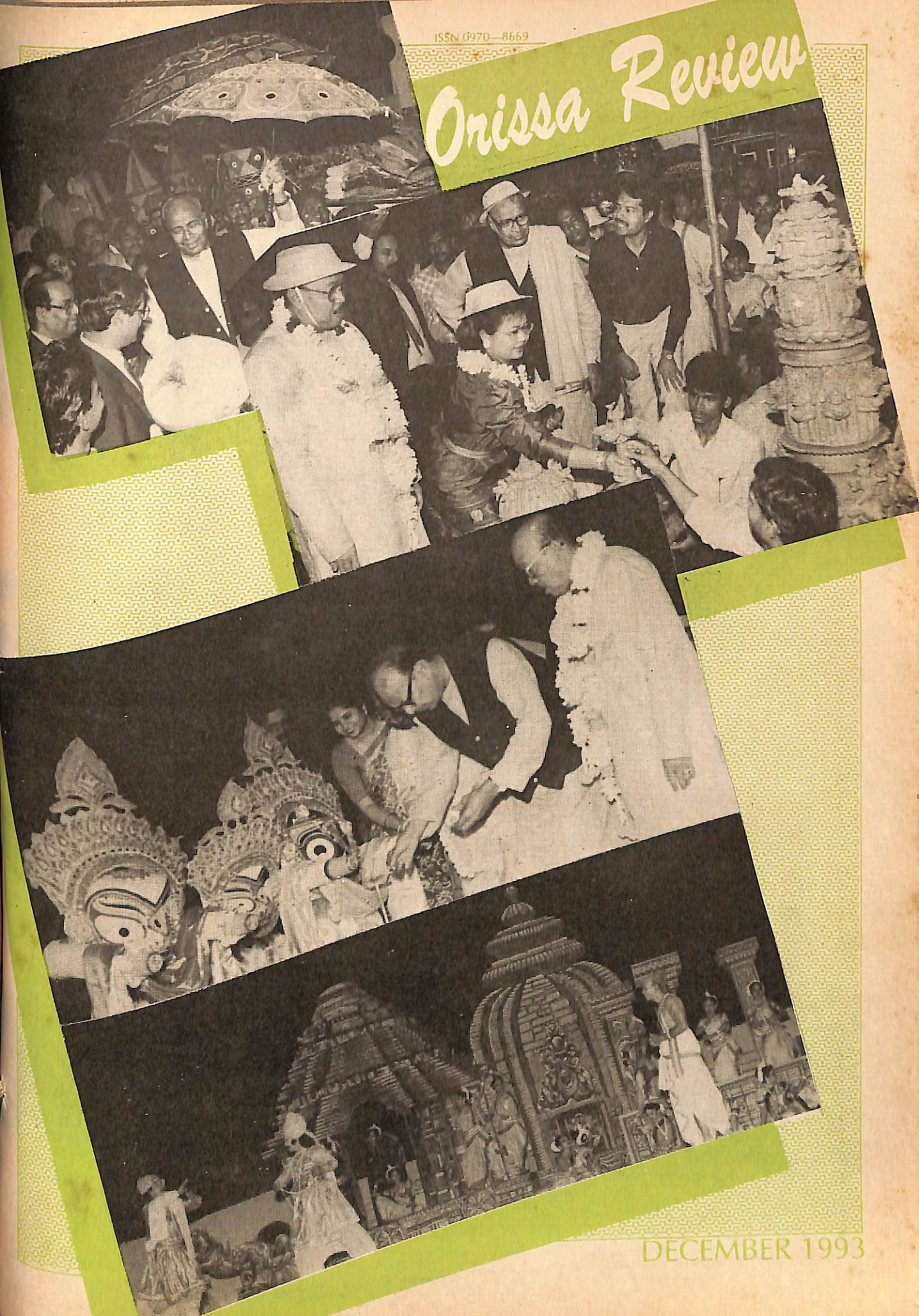


Onissa Review



DECEMBER 1993



Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy, Governor of Orissa laid the foundation stone of Gajapati Stadium at Paralakhemundi on 30th November, 1993.



Chief Minister Shri Biju Patnaik at Bhubaneswar Gurudwar on the occasion of Guru Nanak's birth day on 29-11-1993.

ORISSA REVIEW

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KONARK FESTIVAL—1993

(December 1—5)

Konark, the historic edifice on sea has earned international reputation as a prime destination for tourists. The **Konark Dance Festival** is being organised here since 1989 with a view to attracting more visitors to the tourism potential of Orissa. The Festival of 1993 also offered multifacet entertainment with combination of Dance, Music, Crafts Mela together with Coastal Trekking from Konark to Gopalpur. The festival was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Governor of Bali (Indonesia) Dr. Ida Bagus Oka and Hon'ble Chief Minister, Orissa, Shri Biju Patnaik. Others present on the occasion were Hon'ble Lady Governor, Bali; Shri A.U. Singh Deo, Minister, Tourism, and Shri C.P. Majhi, Minister, Culture.

In the cultural programme the exquisite stylistic dances re-appeared again on the Open-air Auditorium against the back-drop of the Sun Temple, thus weaving ecstasy and enchantment for 5 days.

Odissi Dance Drama "Konark" by Odissi Research Centre, Balinese Dance based on the Ramayan, Mahabharat and other Indian scriptures (1-12-93); Balinese Dance and Kathak by Saswati Sen (2-12-93); Bharat Natyam by Dr. Padma Subramanyam, Odissi by Odissi Dance Academy & Kargam by Tamil Nadu Troupe (3-12-93); Kathakali by Kerla Kala Mandalam, Odissi by Kiran Segal (4-12-93); Kuchipudi by Raja and Radha Reddy, Manipuri by Jawaharlal Nehru Akademy, & Kargam by Tamil Nadu Troupe (5-12-93) were presented.

The Cultural Programme which figured Orissa's celebrities Smt. Sanjukta Panigrahi, Smt. Sonal Mansingh, Dr. Kum Kum Mohanty, Padmabhusan Gurú Kelu Charan Mohapatra and Guru Gangadhar Pradhan was witnessed by 11,415 tourists.

In addition to this a **Craftsmela** was organised by Department of Handicrafts & Cottage Industry. The following 22 nos. of stalls participated in the festival. A **Coastal Trekking** of 160 kms. from Konark to Gopalpur-on-Sea through rugged surface road, sandy bars, swamps & casurina forests was organised by the Director of Sports. A total number of 170 trekkers participated.

DIFFERENT HANDICRAFT STALLS PARTICIPATED IN THE CRAFTS MELA

1. Solapitha C/o Baidyanath Khuntia, Puri ; (2) Mukta Handicrafts, Puri; (3) Manorama Creative Modern Craft Centre; (4a) Paper Machie, C/o Ananta Maharana, Dandisahi, Puri; (b) Pattachitra, Jagannath Maharana, Puri; (5) Golden Grass, Fine Arts & Crafts, I.C.S. Gadamadhpur, Jaipur; (6) Khurda W.C.S., Khurda (for display & demonstration); (7a) Art & Craft of India, Puri; (b) Stone Carving, Sridhar Maharana, Konark, (8a) Terracotta, Madan Rana, Nuagaon, Khandagiri; (b) Janmasthan Terracotta Unit, Khurda; (9a) Khurda W.C.S. Hajari Behera, Khurda (for display & demonstration); (10a) Bata Mangala Coir Co-operative Society, Puri; (b) Bindhyabasini Co-Operative Society, Teisipur, Puri; (11) Diamond Applique, Pipili; (12a) Bhagabati Nonferrous Metal Industrial Co-operative Society, Puri; (b) Bagdevi N.F.M.I.C.S. Bhainchua, Balakati, Khurda; (13a) Ramchandi Sea Stall Co-operative Society, Puri; (b) Government Sea Stall Training Centre, Mochisahi, Puri; (14a) Sambalpur Bastralaya, Baragarh; (b) State Tassar & Silk Co-operative Society, Bhubaneswar; (15) Frame Loom Khurda W.C.S. (display & demonstration); (16) State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar; (17) Tribal & Harijan Research Training Institute, BBSR (display of dolls of metal); (18) Khurda W.C.S. (Pitloom Khurda); (19a) Rudrani Handicrafts, Konark; (b) Gupta Handicrafts, Swargadwar, Puri; (20a) District Cottage Industries, Sadeibareni, Saptasajya, Dhenkanal; (b) Dhokra Casting, Badamuktaposhi, Khurda (for display); (21) Khurda W.C.S. Khurda (for display); (22) Nuapatana W.C.S., Nuapatna, Cuttack.

Tackling of Drought : A new strategy

S. Sahoo

A traditional method of combating drought has been to pump some money into the hands of the poor through labour intensive works : a sort of fire fighting. It does not seek to strike at the roots of drought. A breakthrough has been made by the present Government in tackling the sceptre of drought on a more or less permanent basis. Impact of drought is aggravated by endemic poverty. This happened in Kalahandi, Balangir and Koraput (KBK) districts when the monsoon withdrew in the second week of September, 1992. There were not enough surface sources available to provide life-saving water to the existing crops. The State Government is of the opinion that unless there is a saturation of development works with an eye on drought-proofing in these districts, there would be recurrence of drought, which aggravates poverty. Even with normal monsoon these three districts have subsistence agriculture. Gradually depleting vegetation cover, undulating nature of the topography, heavy soil erosion removing soil cover in tribal areas and the results of civilized man's rapacious nature—have all contributed to the poverty-drought-poverty cycle in the western districts of Orissa. To break this vicious circle, first two items on any agenda on drought-mitigation measures of the State have to be rejuvenation of ecosystem and restoration of soil productivity. Conservation, upgradation and utilization of natural endowments like land, water, plant, animal and human resources need to be done in a harmonious and integrated manner so as to ensure perpetual availability of food, fodder, fuel, fibre, timber and biomass.

This strategy called for afforestation and forest restoration activities, treatment of soil and rain water on watershed basis, stabilization of watersheds, regaining of the lost ayacut in various irrigation projects, large, medium and minor and augmentation of drinking water supply sources, not forgetting intensification of agriculture and health services. While these measures create permanent assets of drought proofing nature, they also generate enough employment opportunities to the rural workers in drought-prone areas. Work is no longer mere wage earning, but a step related to drought-proofing. Government of India have accepted this holistic approach of the State Government on drought-mitigation.

The programme is to provide year-round employment, for a period of 5 years, to all able-bodied persons in the KBK districts, which now form 8 new districts. They have approximately a population of 62 lakhs constituting 13 lakh families, of which 10 lakh rural families are below poverty line. Aim is to provide employment at least to 40% of them, i.e., 4 lakh persons for 300 days a year, while rejuvenating ecosystem and restoring soil productivity. Government of India have encouraged the State Government in launching such a massive drought-mitigation drive, by advance release of funds under various Central Sector Schemes like CRF, JRY, ITDA, DPAP, NWDPA, IWDP, ARWSP, DOWCRA, TRYSEM, IRDP, SCA for SC & ST, OPP, NPDP, F & F, MFP, etc. The year is divided into 3 phases : April 1 to June 30, July 1 to October 31 and November 1 to March 31. 4 lakhs people have to be given employment in the first and the third phases, and 2 lakhs during monsoon when agricultural operations are on. Accordingly the following employment has already been generated in KBK districts in the first phase of the year 1993-94 :—

District		No. of on-going works	Cumulative expenditure upto 31-5-1993 (Rupees)	Cumulative No. of madays generated upto 31-5-1993	No. of persons employed per day during 2nd fortnight of May, 1993
1.	Koraput	2,417	6,10,92,045	9,33,148	34,943
2.	Malkangiri	1,685	5,82,83,574	14,42,920	23,903
3.	Nowrangapur	1,738	4,70,27,260	12,71,394	30,323
4.	Rayagada	1,875	4,07,48,144	6,96,499	14,656
5.	Balangir	7,688	10,12,46,686	29,47,647	1,46,587
6.	& Sonepur	3,544	10,48,15,900	23,75,028	91,196
7.	Kalahandi	2,392	6,07,31,859	15,17,458	37,925
8.	Nawapara			1,11,84,144	3,79,533
Total		21,339	47,39,43,468		

Employment figures exclude a lot of mandays generated by private and Public Sector Undertakings in such works as collection of Mohua, Sal Seeds and Kendu leaf and felling of bamboo.

Preparatory tillage in the first week of June absorbed labour and the average daily employment was therefore a bit lower in the first fortnight of June.

District		No. of on-going works	Cumulative expenditure upto 15-6-93 (Rupees)	Cumulative No. of mandays generated upto 15-6-93	No. of persons employed per day during 1st fortnight of June, 1993
1.	Koraput	2,420	7,40,34,936	12,77,614	28,705
2.	Malkangiri	1,346	6,79,93,271	16,96,198	21,100
3.	Nowrangapur	1,924	6,90,13,260	19,39,979	55,715
4.	Rayagada	1,875	5,57,14,807	10,62,483	30,499
5. &	Balangir	6,862	13,04,07,890	37,91,199	70,296
6.	& Sonepur				
7.	Kalahandi	4,671	13,58,89,781	31,92,581	67,963
8.	Nawapara	2,689	7,57,28,666	18,70,100	29,387
Total		21,787	60,87,82,611	1,48,30,154	3,03,665

Agricultural operations came into full swing with the onset of monsoon since June 14. As a result there was less pressure on Government works.

District		No. of on-going works	Cumulative expenditure upto 30-6-93 (Rupees)	Cumulative No. of mandays generated upto 30-6-93	No. of persons employed per day during 2nd fortnight of June, 1993
1.	Koraput	2,211	8,95,99,437	16,62,760	32,095
2.	Malkangiri	1,034	7,19,90,462	17,85,805	7,467
3.	Nowrangapur	1,539	8,16,79,260	23,61,824	35,153
4.	Rayagada	1,875	6,73,12,314	13,74,733	26,010
5. &	Balangir	6,642	14,24,68,569	41,55,619	30,368
6.	& Sonepur				
7.	Kalahandi	3,782	15,18,05,201	35,99,951	33,947
8.	Nawapara	2,689	8,32,94,266	20,96,870	18,889
Total		19,772	68,81,49,509	1,66,57,901	1,83,929

The drought-proofing works would again pick up by November. As per Prime Minister's announcement, an additional Rs. 75 crores under JRY in addition to Rs. 5 crores under NWDB has been released to the State to intensify drought-proofing works.

The Action Plan for Drought Mitigation and Development Saturation of KBK districts is now the special charge of an Administrator (of a Commissioner's rank) posted at Bhawanipatna. Besides the monitoring by the State level functionaries under the control of Chief Secretary, progress of works programme is also being reviewed at the level of the Cabinet Secretary, Government of

India. A 5-year Long Term Action Plan with an outlay of Rs. 1123 crores with details down to village level has been worked out. Needs of every village in KBK districts have been identified, not forgetting S.C. and S.T. families. Human Resources development components has been added for upgradation of skills at village level with the twin purpose of making each village self-sufficient in preliminary repair jobs and helping people use appropriate technology and local materials in construction activities. The 5-year Action Plan for KBK districts is being projected to Government of India for appropriate assistance. It is heartening to note that the saturation-approach has been

appreciated at their level. Intention is to restore the ecosystem to its pristine glory and soil productivity to a stage of double cropping, so that agricultural products and forest produce are enough to feed the growing population of these districts.

The impact of this Long Term Plan for Drought-Mitigation and Development Saturation in these districts is expected to be visible in the third year of its operation and fully mature in the seventh year. If nothing contrary happens and the Government of India provide the State Government with necessary funding, KBK districts will be struck

off the drought map of the country. There would be no alarm raised by sudden withdrawal of monsoon, if any.

Depending on the experience gained from Drought Mitigation and Development Saturation Programmes of KBK districts, the State Government would like to mount a similar plan of action for other drought-prone districts of the State.

Secretary, Rural Development,
Government of Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

ORISSA SHOULD BE THE TORCH BEARER OF THE BUDDHIST PHILOSOPHY OF PEACE

Inaugurating a National Seminar on "Buddhism in Orissa" on 4th December at 10-00 am. at Panthanivas, Bhubaneswar, Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy, Hon'ble Governor of Orissa addressed the gathering of scholars who came from all over India to attend the Seminar and told that like Lord Krishna, came Buddha who through his teachings tried to establish a firm order which had direct bearing on life and set a dynamic spiritual revolution into motion. He further told that Orissa occupies a unique place in the World Map of Buddhism, because, here Ashoka came under the spell of Buddhism that transformed him from a cruel emperor to a benevolent one. All over Orissa, in places like Lalitgiri, Udayagiri, Ramagiri, Boudh, Sonapur and Keonjhar traces of Buddhism are found in abundance and it is high-time that intensive study should have been undertaken by scholars, said the Governor. He further said that Buddhism was so popular in Orissa that Lord Jagannath, the supreme deity of the land, even assumed the epithet of Buddha in the mediaeval time and Panchasakha poets of that period were said to be crypto-Buddhists because of their strange adherence to the concept of Void-'Sunya'.

The Hon'ble Governor appreciated the publication work undertaken by the Institute of Orissan Culture. At the outset of this 7th National Seminar "Bhikshu Sraddhananda chanted Buddhist hymns and the welcome address was given by Prof. Trilochan Mishra, former Vice-Chancellor of Shree Jagannath Sanskrit University. The Secretary of the Institute Prof. Raj Kishore Mishra, presented the report and proposed a vote of thanks on the closing day. The former Vice-Chancellor of Utkal University, Shri Bimal Kishore Mishra released a book entitled "An inter-disciplinary approach to Saivism in Orissa". Dr. K. C. Mishra, Founder Director of the Institute presented his presidential address. This two-day long Seminar was attended by eminent scholars of Indian History like Dr. Devala Mitra, retired Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India, Prof. N. N. Banarjee, Dr. K. K. Gupta, Dr. H. N. Chatterjee Shastri, Calcutta and Dr. T. N. Dharmadhikari, Pune. In his valedictory address Shri P. K. Patnaik, Additional Chief Secretary drew the attention of scholars to the rich heritage of Orissa which is unique in this country on account of its antiquity that now badly needs conservation in a scientific way. The Seminar was held in 4 sessions chaired by Prof. N. Mukherjee, Dr. Debala Mitra, Prof. K. S. Behera and Prof. T. Mishra.

ORISSA KAVI JAGANNATH

Paying tributes to the memory of Gana Kavi Balshnab Panl at a function organised by Balshnab Panl Smruti Sansad on 4th November, 1993 at Bhubaneswar, Governor Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy described the poet as an epoch-maker in Oriya literature. President of the Sansad Shri Sarat Kumar Kar gave the Introductory remarks.

Minister, Transport and Commerce Shri Harischandra Buxipatra who attended as the guest speaker highlighted the patriotic fervour and nationalistic feelings of the poet.

The Chief Guest Shri Rajat Kumar Kar quoted examples of appropriateness of the Poet's alliteration and analogical use of words.

Development of Tourism in Orissa

Very few States of India can offer variety of tourist attractions as Orissa does. She is not only rich in cultural heritage but also in the sphere of natural endowments. The State has magnificent temples, historic monuments, long stretches of golden sea beaches, beautiful wild-life, natural Hot Springs and various other attractions offering immense pleasure to the tourists.

Traditionally known as the land of Lord Jagannath, Orissa is a potential State for tourists of various interest. The innumerable temples scattered through out the State ranging from the miniatures on the Mahendragiri to the gigantic Jagannath, Lingaraj and the Sun Temple have the magic touch to keep the visitors spell-bound. Similarly in Western Orissa Sambalpur and Sonepur can be called the mini temple towns. Out of four distinguished Yogini Shrines of India, Orissa has the distinction of having two—one at Hirapur near Bhubaneswar and the other at Ranipur-Jharial.

The rock-cut caves of Khandagiri and Udayagiri are quite interesting. The Kalinga War-famed Dhauligiri close to Bhubaneswar contains the rock-edicts of Emperor Ashoka. Another rock-edict of the same emperor is found at Jaugarh in the district of Ganjam. Dhauligiri is of more interest to the Buddhist tourists with the Peace Pagoda constructed atop the hill in the early seventies.

Another treasure house for the Buddhists is the Ratnagiri-Lalitagiri-Udayagiri complex where once stood the famous Puspagiri Buddha Vihar. The Chinese Traveller Huien T'Sang has described the Nrusimhanath Plateau in the district of Sambalpur as "po-lo-mo-lo-ki-li" which may be the Parimalagiri Buddha Vihar. Recent excavations in a place called Kurma near Konark has also brought to light remains of a Buddha Vihar.

The pictographic sites of Vikram-khol in Sambalpur district, Yogi Matha and Guda Handi in Kalahandi district can provide enough opportunity for study of the pre-historic age.

Like the famed Jagannath Puri one can also find number of shrines at Jajpur containing history of about three hundred years. It is the famous seat of Goddess Viraja and religious rites performed here like that of Gaya. Similarly the temple of Nilamadhav at Kantilo and the shrine of Nrusimhanath are famous seats of worship in Orissa.

The breath-taking beauty of the flora and fauna of Orissa are enormously charming. Orissa contains

about 21 sanctuaries pulsating with birds and animals. Out of them the crocodile sanctuary of Tikarapara and Bhattarkanika have earned reputation in tourist world. There are perennial waterfalls at many places of the State like Harishankar, Pradhanpat, Khandadhar, Barehipani, Joranda, etc. formed against enthralling hills of scenic beauty. More refreshing in winter are the hot sulphur springs at Atri, Taptapani, Deulajhari and Tarabalo. While a bathing complex is available for tourists at Atri, the sulphur water at Taptapani is channelised to the bath tubs of the nearby Panthanivas (Tourist Bungalow).

The lovely beaches of Orissa stretching over 480 kms. from Chandaneswar to Gopalpur are rated among the best in the world. The beach at Chandipur in the district of Balasore has a unique indivisuality of its own. The water here recedes about five kilometres exposing sea bed for the tourists and proceeds rhythmically at regular intervals, which is a sight to be seen.

The tie and dye textiles of Western Orissa popularly known as Sambalpuri textiles, the Applique works of Pipili, the Horn and Soap Stone works of Puri, Patta painting of Raghurajpur and the Silver filigree of Cuttack are worth possessing souvenirs for the near and dear ones at home.

Orissa is a land of splendid fairs and festivals. One can find variety of such festivals in the State almost every month. Recently the long cherished Bali Yatra Festival is over with the completion of adventurous voyage of *INSV Samudra* from Paradeep to Bali in Indonesia. The reputed Konark Festival has already become well known for its music and dances, craft mela and trekking. Culminate them all is the Car Festival of Puri which is internationally famous for its colourful extravaganza.

Approach to Orissa is now easier with the introduction of super fast trains and boeing services. The super fast trains now connect Bhubaneswar and Puri with important cities of India like Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Bombay, Guwahati, Cochin, Banaras, Hyderabad and Bangalore. Similarly boeing services link Bhubaneswar with Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad, Nagpur and Delhi. This has facilitated flow of more tourists to Orissa.

But mere possession of such potential is not enough to sale the State as tourist destination. At one hand the potential is required to be exposed to the tourists while on the other adequate infrastructure need to be built inside the State for them.

Many progressive measures have so far been taken to give a thrust to promote tourism in the State. Orissa was the first State in India to recognize Hotel as Industry and extend incentives for its rapid

growth under the Industrial Policy Resolution. As a result many new hotels in star category are now available for the tourists in important destination points of the State. Other tourism related activities like water-sports, aero-sports, tourism transport service, camping sites, health resorts, amusement parks, amenities centres have also been covered by Industrial Policy Resolution 1992 which envisages entitlement for subsidies.

The construction of marine drive connecting Puri and Konark along the sea shore has not only reduced the distance but has exposed a large area for tourism and other economic activities. A comprehensive plan has been worked out for development of the beach between Puri and Konark. It has been declared as the Special Tourism Area. About 2227 acres of forest land has been earmarked in this area for de-reservation so as to facilitate construction of hotels, beach resorts and other ancillary facilities for tourists.

The tourist survey and opinions of the Travel Trade operators have broadly revealed a potential demand for development of Beach Tourism in this area. There has been a great emphasis in the plans for tourism development to utilise the beach resources, create recreational activities with transport and accommodation facilities. The main objective is to develop beach resort for both international and domestic tourists. Beach Resort will therefore provide facilities for relaxation, leisure and recreation with the objectives to attract tourists for spending more than two nights. It would include a variety of facilities like accommodation, shopping, recreation, water-sports and public utilities.

Water-sports facilities will be coming up soon in Chilka Lake at Barkul and on the river Mahanadi at Jagatpur for the tourists and youth. Water skiing, Para-sailing, sailing, rowing, paddling etc. are some of the special features. For the adventurous visitors Taptapani, Mahendragiri hills are being developed for trekking and mountain climbing. A trekking base is already available at the foot hills in Burkhat Pass near Mahendragiri.

Lalitgiri-Ratnagiri-Udayagiri Buddhist complex is being developed to attract Buddhist tourists from South East Asian countries and the Far East. Near Lalitgiri accommodation facilities with parking space are being developed. The all weather road to Ratnagiri is almost ready.

To make road travel safe and comfortable, wayside amenities are being developed at Rameswar, Taptapani, Sunabeda, Gokarnika, Bhadrak and Angul. Some more wayside amenities centres are also being planned by the State Government. The

motorists and bus passengers will be immensely benefitted under this scheme.

For Budget tourists, a chain of Yatri Nivases are being provided in major tourist centres. Such accommodation is available at Konark and Satapada (Chilka Lake). Panthasalas have been set up at popular pilgrimage centres namely, Dhabaleswar, Gupteswar, Aradi, Jajpur, Kapilas, Panchlingeswar and Chandaneswar-on-sea. A Yatrika of Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vihar Samiti is under construction at Puri.

To attract more tourists from Japan and other affluent countries, a Golf Course is being developed at Bhubaneswar. An area of about 128 acres of land has been earmarked for this purpose in Chandrasekharpur area of Bhubaneswar adjacent to Hotel Oberoi. It is a multi-crore project and will provide facilities to tourists not only for golfing but for other sports related activities.

The existing air strip at Bhubaneswar is not suitable for large air crafts as well as chartered flights which is essential for increasing international tourists traffic to our State. Therefore steps have already been taken for lengthening and widening of its run-way for receiving such flights. The expansion and modernisation of the terminal building is also important for this purpose and work on both sectors is in progress.

The expenditure on tourism development plans has considerably increased in recent years. Government of India in the Ministry of Tourism is also supplementing developmental activities in different sectors providing financial assistance to develop accommodation in Yatrinivases for budget tourists and wayside amenities for passengers on highways.

A comprehensive Master Plan for tourism development in the State is under preparation so as to give a major boost to tourism promotion in the next five year plan. Implementation of the Master Plan would require investment of more than Rs. 200 crores. The areas of development would cover development of highways, construction of beach resorts, provision of better transport facilities and other tourism infrastructure intended for promoting holiday tourism. Implementation of a massive development plan in the tourism sector would require the cooperation from various travel agencies, tour operators and leading hoteliers, in addition to the efforts of the State Government as well as of the Government of India.

All these activities will lead to attract major chunk of tourist traffic to Orissa from world market and linger their term of stay in Orissa.

Scope of Coir Industry in the State

B. C. Swain

"COCONUT TREE" is known as "KALPA VRIKSHA" or "DEVA VRIKSHA" in most of the coconut producing countries because of its extreme utility i.e. food, housing, fuel, medicine, household goods, decoration materials, liquor etc. The versatility of the coconut tree can be comprehended from the details given below.

Different parts of the tree	Products
Root	.. Medicine, Dyestuffs, Beverage,
Trunk	.. Fuel, Furniture, Building materials, Carvings.
Leaves	.. Paper Pulp, Brush and Broom sticks (from middle ribs) Hat, Mat, Roof covering, different decoration items like lamp shade fuel etc.
Husk	.. Coir fibre subsequently converted to Sack, Yarn, Rope, Mat, Matting, Carpet Reeg, Insulated board, Brush, different handicraft and decorated items, Cocogas etc.
Coco-shell	.. Briquetted Charcoal, Activated Carbon, Coconut Shell Flour, decorative article like Pen Stand, Lamp shade, Buttons, Cups and Fuel etc.
Coconut meat (Kernel)	.. Food, Oil, Snacks, Cocomilk, Rose Sweets, Soap, Hair oil, Coco-chemicals, Food additives like confectionary, Panmasala etc.
Coco-water	.. Vinegar, Medicine, Beverage & Cold drink etc.
Coir pith	.. Fuel, Particle-Board, Insulating Board, Brequating etc.

For the above it is named as "TREE OF LIFE".

Coconut cultivation is found in almost thirty Countries located in the tropical zone of the world. In India mostly coastal states are rich in coconut cultivation out of which KERALA is leading. Out of

total area of 12,29,000 hectares and 6404.40 million nuts of production this State contributes 684 hectares and 3,068 million nos. of nuts. ORISSA stands fifth in this respect after Karnatak, Tamilnadu and Andhra.

Status of Orissa

Coconut cultivation is concentrated in about 500 Kms. of coastal belt covering Districts of Balasore, Cuttack, Puri and Ganjam. Government (Horticulture Department) has undertaken massive programme in co-ordination with Coconut Board (Zonal Office at Bhubaneswar) for coconut plantation of high yielding variety through coast line and about 10,000 Kms. of casual embankments besides river banks. Coconut Board is assisting for scientific plantation through demonstration and encouraging farmers by giving subsidy @ Rs. 3000 per hectare of coconut cultivation out of estimated total cost of Rs. 12,000 per hectare during 5 years. Out of total area of 36.408 hectares under coconut cultivation and 214.40 million nos. of nuts, the four coastal districts contribute major share i.e. about 90 % as given below as per survey report of Horticulture Department, Government of Orissa.

District	Coconut production (in million nuts)
Puri	75.40
Cuttack	47.80
Balasore	25.80
Ganjam	26.40
Total	185.40
State	Total 214.40

This production may be double if proper care is taken i.e. watering and manuring the plants like other cultivation.

Initially some of the rural artisans used to produce yarn and rope out of manually extracted fibre and sale the product in local market. The quantity was small and quality was also very poor. After establishment of 4 Coir Training Centres at Teishpur (Puri District), Alanahat (Jagatsinghpur District), Bhogorai (Balasore District) and Golabandha (Ganjam District), the artisans were trained and able to manufacture marketable product to some extent. Still the fibre was brought from Kerala. Government took initiative and sponsored our people to be trained at Kerala after which the development in Coir Sector improved. At present there are 80 numbers of Coir Co-operative Societies with 3279 numbers of

members producing products worth of Rs. 150.00 lakhs. Apart from this there are 16 (sixteen) nos. of fibre extraction units producing 1254 MT of fibres. Further, 354 MT of fibres is produced by Co-operatives and others. There is one Rubberised Coir Unit at Satsankha (Puri District) manufacturing rubberised mattress. Besides Co-operative Societies there are 19 (nineteen) nos. of SSI Units engaged in manufacturing of other coir products like ropes, yarns, mat and matting.

For marketing the Coir product, State Government has formed an Apex Body "**State Co-operative Coir Corporation**" having Headquarters at Bhubaneswar providing 31.21 lakhs of share capital for its operation. It has opened its sales centres at Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Rourkela, Ganjam & Nalconagar, besides its Sales Counter at 9 Districts Headquarters through G.M.C.S. for marketing the product. Total turn over of the Coir Corporation is Rs. 25.67 lakhs during the year 1992-93.

Coir Board has also set-up its Regional Coir Training & Development Centre at Bhubaneswar and its field Centres for training and development of Coir Industry in the State by providing both technical and financial assistance.

Scope for Development

One fibre extraction unit requires full husk of one lakh nuts per year. Considering the total production of 214.40 million nuts the unit can require 2 (two) lakhs of full husk for fibre extraction. But the habit of the people of our State is to use the husk for fine wood because they are not aware of the fact that there is better use of value-added product. Moreover, the people are of habit of using tender coconut for cold-drink. If we consider 50% of the full husk still 20 (twenty) nos. of Units can be feasible besides 9 (nine) nos. of existing units. These Units can be set up one each at Bhogorai, Chandbali, Baliapal of Balasore District; Jajpur, Kujang and Raghunathpur of Jagatsinghpur District; Pipili, Gop, Bramhagiri and Sakhigopal of Puri District; Gopalpur or Chhatrapur of Ganjam District.

The fibre extracted by these Units will be available for manufacturing of various value added products i.e. yarn, rope, mat & matting and rubberised mattress. All the yarn and rope we find in our market are all from Kerala and Tamilnadu. The annual sale of Coir Board and Coir Federation of Kerala through its Sales Centre at Bhubaneswar is about 15 lakhs and 20 lakhs respectively. All these products are from Kerala leaving a small portion for State products. Further, the rope, yarn and rubberised mattress, mat,

matting has vest market in non-coir producing States and specifically our neighbouring States i.e. M.P. Bihar and West-Bengal. There is also huge demand for these products for handling of ore at Paradeep and coal fields. Considering the demand and resources available the following categories of Coir Units are feasible :—

Product	No. of Units	Location
1. Coir Yarn		
(a) Manual	20	10 in Puri District, 6 in Cuttack District and 2 each in Balasore and Ganjam District.
(b) Mechanical	2	One at Bhubaneswar and one at Cuttack.
2. Mat & Matting	10	Two each at Bhubaneswar and Cuttack. One each at Balasore, Berhampur, Paradeep, Sakhigopal, Puri and Pipili.
3. Rubberised Coir	1	Bhubaneswar.
4. Curled Coir	2	Paradeep I.E. and Berhampur.
5. Rope Unit	10	Cuttack, Pipili, Berhampur, Bhubaneswar, Bramhagiri, Bhogorai, Nimapada, Satsankha, Jajpur and Chandbali.
6. Coconut Oil Unit	6	Satsankha, Nimapada, Sakhigopal (Puri District) and Dasarathpur, Jagatsingpur and Kendrapara.
7. Decicated powder	6	Ditto
8. Coconut powder	2	One each at Pipili and Paradeep Industrial Estate.
9. Fibre extraction	16	One each at Alanahat, Jagatsinghpur, Tirtol, Paradeep, Kendrapara, Jajpur, Gop, Kakatpur, Pipili, Teisipur, Brahmagiri, Bhogorai, Baliapal, Chandbali, Chhatrapur, Gopalpur.

The name of the Schemes with Project cost is given below.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Approximate project cost
1.	Defibering unit	Rs. 5-00 lakhs to 7-00 lakhs
2.	Oil Unit	Rs. 5-00 lakhs
3.	Rubberised Coir	Rs. 2-00 lakhs
4.	Spinning Unit	
	(a) Mechanised	Rs. 1-50 lakhs
	(b) Hand spinning	Rs. 0-50 lakhs
5.	Mat & Matting	Rs. 1-00 lakhs
6.	Rope Unit	Rs. 1-00 lakhs
7.	Curling Unit	Rs. 6-00 lakhs
8.	Decicated powder	Rs. 5-00 lakhs
9.	Coconut powder	Rs. 6-00 lakhs

Coir complex i. e. growth centre approach is found feasible and successful. One Coir Complex is established by Orissa Co-operative Coir Corporation at Chanbatia, Puri District and working successfully. Around this complex artisan Units and other Coir Units have been developed. This Corporation has also finalised to set up another Coir Complex at Paradeep with investment of Rs. 48-00 lakhs.

Similar complexes can be set up either by Coir Corporation or by any independent Agency at Nimapada, Jagatsinghpur, Chandbali and Gopalpur in order to explore vast potential resources of coconut.

Training

In order to manufacture qualitative and marketable Coir product, training and product development facilities are available at the following places.

1. Regional Coir Training & Development Centre Coir Board, Bhubaneswar.
2. Coir Training Centre at Teisipur & Baliana (Puri District). Bhogorai (Balasore District) & Golabandha (Ganjam District), Alanahat (Jagatsinghpur District).

Apart from the above, training is imparted under TRYSEM Scheme and-through Orissa State Schedule Caste Schedule Tribe Finance Development Corporation. Coir-Board through its Centre, Coir Training Institute at Aleppy in Kerala. State is rendering all types of training for product development.

Employment Generation

As Coir Industries are mostly artisan oriented Cottage Industries, one can start its home unit with a small investment of Rs.5,000 and can earn up to Rs.600 per month. The vast women folk can utilise their leisure time for manufacturing yarn, mat and other decorative articles like wall hanging, market bags etc. and can earn up to Rs. 1000 per month as an additional family income. The employment generation is now about 6000 in Organised Sectors

and this can be increased still more. Besides, there are artisans engaged in small and home units. Due to training facilities and finance available under different poverty eradication self-employment schemes, more employment potential is to be created under this Coir Industries.

Facility of financial assistance

Finance is available to the artisans and Co-operative Societies by Government under the following Schemes :

1. Share capital investment in a primary and Apex Coir Society.
2. Managerial grant to Coir Co-operative Society.
3. Rebate on sale of Coir products.
4. Investment subsidy to Coir-Co-operatives.
5. Investment subsidy to SSI Units by Coir Board and State Government.
6. Construction of show-room-cum-godown.
7. Assistance for purchase of tools and equipment for modernising, renovation to primary Co-operatives.
8. Construction for Common Facility Centre.
9. Financial assistance for all round development of Coir Societies under Modern Coir Village Scheme.
10. Marketing assistance to Appex Society for organising exhibition, purchase of transport vehicles, setting up of Coir Units.

Keeping in all the above views, there is very good scope and potentiality for entrepreneurs and artisans to set up the Coir Industries starting from Cottage level to Large and Medium Scale Industries.

Special Officer,
Directorate of Industries,
Orissa, Cuttack.

Ib Valley : The Valley of Promises

Shiba Prasad Tripathy

Ib Valley in Sambalpur district of Orissa forms a part of lower Gondwana basin within the Sone-Mahanadi Valley. It was only a silent valley with a sizeable area of fertile land. It was a tribal under-developed area. History says that diamond mines were found in the border area of this valley. The fertile plane land submerged in the reservoir of Hirakud Dam Project formed the largest artificial lake of Asia. In the remaining part of the valley, some major industries are established and coal, the "black diamond" found in a large scale.

These industries and Hirakud Dam Project have the distinction of being the prime movers of the economic development of the State and have a magnificent role to play in nation building.

How the things have changed gradually, how the situation, the living standard and life-style of the people, their activities, craftsmanship, economic enterprises, cultural heritage, moral and social values have changed in this wave of time, should be examined and studied properly which has been neglected in the process of attaining excellence.

While Orient Paper Mills came to the valley first and started the process of change, the history of modern Orissa took a new dimension with the commissioning of Hirakud Dam Project.

In future, the valley will play a major role in the economic development, brighter than now, as it is a valley, the Valley of Promises.

Sambalpur Kingdom was established by Balram Dev. It was a part of South Kosala. Balram Dev built his capital at Bargarh on the bank of river Jira and later on shifted to Sambalpur on the bank of river Mahanadi. He built a temple for the tribal deity **Samaleswari**. Sambalpur kingdom was ruled by the Chauhan Kings, finally lapsed to the East India Company in 1849 and came under British rule.

Much before the Sepoy Mutiny, which is known as the first Indian struggle for independence, in this region, Veer Surendra Sai the son of the soil of Ib Valley led the resistance movement against the British rule, for which his name is written in golden letters in the history of the freedom movement of India. Near a century ago Bhima Bhoi who was a

blind, but poet of fair vision started social reformation through poems and mass mobilisation.

From ancient times human upliftment in place of suffering even by making ultimate sacrifice is the ethos of the people of this region.

The administration of Sambalpur was transferred from Central Province to Orissa Division in 1905. On the 1st April, 1936, Orissa became a separate province. Sambalpur remained as the heart of the western part of the State.

This area was recognised for excellence in various aspects. The great geographer Ptolemy described Sambalpur by the name Sambalak. Regarding the foundation of Vajrayan Buddhism, there are many descriptions of Sambalpur in Tibetan literature. The great French traveller Tavernier and the British historian Edward Gibbon in this classic history of the Roman empire has mentioned that ancient Rome was used to obtain diamonds from the mines of "Sambalpur". The handloom fabrics of Sambalpur is famous throughout the world today. Now the weavers of Indonesia have readily accepted its designs.

The famous Hirakud Dam Project has been constructed across the river Mahanadi about 15 Kms up-stream from Sambalpur, near Hirakud and Burla. This Dam has the distinction of being the longest dam in the world (25.8 Kms including Dam and dykes with 34 crest gates) is also forming the biggest artificial lake in Asia.

This multi-purpose dam project was initiated under the able guidance of Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab, the legendary leader of Orissa. The foundation stone of this dam was laid by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the 12th April 1948 and was also inaugurated by him on the 13th January 1957. In 1937 Bharat Ratna Sir M. Visweswaraya advocated in favour of construction of a reservoir on Mahanadi, the longest river in Orissa flowing down to the Bay of Bengal. Dr. A.N. Khosla as the Chairman of Central water Commission made the plan a reality, later on he became the Governor of Orissa.

For this multipurpose dam project only now Sambalpur district of Orissa is one among the highest rice producing district of the country. The Government procures a huge percent of the State's target from this district only. The project has a big role in the coastal belt of the State in flood control, which was its primary view. The power generation unit has an installed capacity of 270 MW. The total length of the canals and distributaries is 2100 miles, which is equal to the radius of Mars. It irrigates an

area of 1,59,063 Ha. in *Kharif* and 1,08,385 Ha. in *Rabi* crop. The water released through the power channel further irrigates 4,36,000 Ha. in the Mahanadi delta in the district of Cuttack and Puri. Total 26501 families of 218 villages were distressed due to this multipurpose dam project out of which more than 9500 families are yet to get compensation in full.

Orient Paper Mills is the first major industry of Ib Valley which has changed the living standard with much effect on the economic, social and cultural development of the people of this region.

It was at the instance of the Government of Orissa that Orient Paper Mills was established in 1936. This is one of the first large scale industries of the State. Orissa became a separate province on the 1st April 1936. Inspired by the national movement the invitation of the State Government was accepted to set up this unit in a backward and tribal area of Brajrannagar. The level of production is closed to about 185 tonnes per day. The major portion of the paper and board is for industrial consumption. The industry also produces white varieties of printing and writing paper. It has steam and captive power complex, chemical recovery plant and captive caustic chlorine plant. It is gradually modernised and the modernisation process is on the line.

The area has grown into a sizeable industrial township situated on the bank of river Ib. This industry is contributing substantial amount to the Central and State exchequers and has been providing employment opportunity to about 5,000 direct and indirect employees. The management has been encouraging ancillary industries to grow in the close proximity of Brajrannagar.

Once upon a time the valley was famous for diamond, now famous for coal which is generally called the "black diamond". The Valley is also known as Diamond Valley.

In the last part of the 19th century the Bengal-Nagpur Railway built a railway river bridge over river Ib. Subsequently the vast power grade coal reserve was discovered in Ib valley. M/s. Killik Nickson Industries Ltd started coal mining in the name of Himgir-Rampur Colliery in 1909. In 1940 Rai Saheb Chandanmul Indra Kumar (P) Ltd started Ib river colliery and then Orient Colliery was started by Birla Brothers in 1954.

In 1973 the non-cooking coal mines were nationalised. After that the mining scenario has changed with several underground and open-cast coal mines which has now become the major part of the

Mahanadi Coalfields Limited, a subsidiary of Coal India Limited.

The coal production potential of Orissa is excellent and if transport infrastructure is expanded, coal production from Orissa can feed all thermal power projects in South India after meeting requirements of the State. This will also substantially increase the income of Orissa from coal royalty. It is estimated that the coal reserve in Orissa is 46.22 billion tonnes which is 23.80 percent of the national coal reserve.

The coal mines of Ib Valley have changed the economic and social situation to a great extent which has wider employment potential.

Another major industry of Ib Valley is Tata Refractories Ltd. of Belpahar which is the number one manufacturer in refractories. Both Belpahar and Brajrannagar are connected with South Eastern Railway in Bombay-Howrah (via. Nagpur) main line.

Near the coal mines of Mahanadi Coalfields Limited, the Orissa Power Generation Corporation is now commissioning a thermal power plant which shall be able to change the industrial scenario of the State completely as the State is now suffering with acute power shortage.

After completion of Hirakud Dam Project several industries in Hirakud are established to make it an industrial town. Indian Aluminium Company, Aluminium Industries Ltd and State owned Re-Rolling Mill, Hirakud Industrial Works and Hira Cables have significant contribution in the economic growth of the State. Now Hirakud Power Company, a subsidiary has commissioned a thermal power plant. Hirakud is the border area of Ib Valley.

Fisheries development in the reservoir of Hirakud Dam and the development of traditional fisherman residing in the peripheral areas is also a programme of the Central and State Government. The fisheries potential of this area is also highly remarkable. Many industries are established in the nearby areas of Jharsuguda on the bank of river Ib.

Right from Hirakud to Jharsuguda, Brajrannagar, Belpahar and Banharpal; the area namely Ib Valley is a **valley of promises**. The Geological Survey of India is still in the process of searching beneath the earth.

Journalist,
Barabazar,
Sambalpur-768003



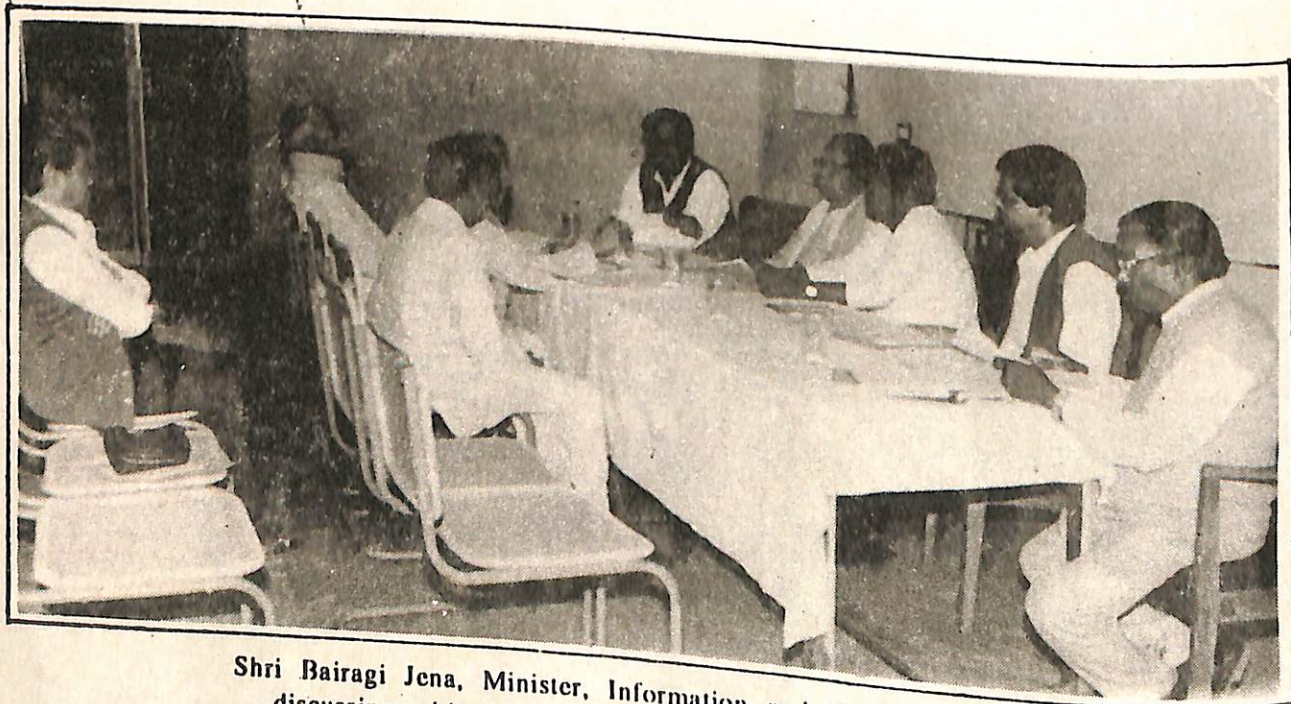
Hon'ble Governor Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy felicitating to Dr. Satyananda Acharya, Vice-Chancellor on the occasion of Golden Jubilee Foundation Day celebration of Utkal University on 27-11-1993* at Vani Vihar. Shri Biju Patnaik, Chief Minister was also present.



Chief Minister Shri Biju Patnaik releasing the Souvenir in Kumar Utsab Celebration at Barabati Stadium, Cuttack on 6-11-1993.



Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy, Governor of Orissa visiting Prem Nagar, a Leprosy Colony at Sohella in Bargarh district on November 16, 1993.



Shri Bairagi Jena, Minister, Information and Public Relations is discussing with the members of the State Level Committee of Quit India Movement at Soochana Bhavan on 9-12-1993.



Chief Minister Shri Biju Patnaik inaugurating the Eastern Zonal Co-operative Conference at Soochana Bhavan on 26-11-1993.



Chief Minister Shri Biju Patnaik visited the Kalinga Kutira exhibition in HUDCO Pavilion in India International Trade Fair at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi on 22-11-1993.



Cultural troupe from Bali presenting a cultural show in the Exhibition Ground at Unit-III, Bhubaneswar on December 3, 1993. Dr. Ida Bagus Oka, Governor of Bali, Governor Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy and Shri Biju Patnaik, Chief Minister are in the crowd enjoying the show.



Shri Biju Patnaik, Chief Minister is going round the exhibition of improved agricultural implements at O.L.A. campus on 4-11-1993.

Sickness of Small Scale Industries in Mayurbhanj District of Orissa—A Study

Dr. A. K. Mahapatro
and
K. N. Tripathy

Introduction :

Industrial development is *sine qua non* to economic development. In the scheme of evolving economic order throughout the world and particularly in the developing countries, industry has a predominant role to play. In India itself from being the smallest contributor to the G.D.P. of about 15% in 1950-51, this sector today (1990-91) contributes as much as 27.5% to the G.D.P.

Small Scale Industries (SSI) have an important role in India's economic development. It provides immediate and permanent employment on large scale at a relatively small cost and meets a substantial part of the increased demand for consumer goods and simple producer goods utilising locally available raw-material to facilitate the mobilisation of resources and skill. This sector contributes about 50 per cent of Gross value of output originating in the manufacturing sector.

An industrial unit becomes sick if any of its functional areas i.e. production, management, finance, personnel and marketing develop any abnormality the whole unit liable to become sick. According to ICICI, "sick industry is one whose financial viability is threatened by adverse factors which might relate to management, market, fiscal, labour relations or any other. When the impact of these factors reaches a point where a company begins to incur cash losses leading to erosion of its funds, there is threat to its financial viability". According to Walter and Donaldson "Sickness of industry is the technical insolvency when a firm is unable to meet its maturing obligation". The most comprehensive definition is found in the latest RBI guide-lines. According to RBI guide-lines a SSI unit should be considered sick, if it (a) incurred a cash loss in the previous accounting year and was likely to continue with losses in the current accounting year and erosions on account of cumulative cash losses to the extent of fifty per cent (50%) or more of its peak

net worth during the last five years and/or (b) continuously defaulted in meeting four consecutive instalments of interest or two half-yearly instalments of principal on term loan and there were persistent irregularities in the operation of its credit limits with the bank".

While both (a) and (b) would have to be satisfied in the case of large SSI units, it would suffice if either alternative (a) or (b) was satisfied in the case of a tiny and decentralised sector units. The above definition view sickness in terms of extreme deterioration in the financial health of the unit. However the criteria do not warn sufficiently well in advance about the impending closure of the unit. A timely action to cure sickness requires early identification.

Why Sickness :

Industrial sickness is inevitable in an organisation like human body is susceptible to sickness. As long as industrial sickness is sporadic it does not cause any social concern. It threatens to the national economy when only it becomes wide-spread. The cause of industrial sickness are many and varied. Empirical studies classify these under two broad headings—external and internal (see Table-I). The Table is self explanatory. External cause emerge due to social, political and environmental changes and are beyond control of an unit. On the other hand internal causes arise due to internal disorders and are well within the control of the organisation.

Magnitude of the Problem :

In Industrial sickness between 1976-1990, has grown at an annual average growth rate of 18.8 per cent in case of large units; 36 per cent in the case of medium units and 23.8 per cent in the case of small units. It is found from Table-II that sickness is rampant in small scale industrial units. As of 1990 out of total 18,00,000 SSI units as many as 2,24,000 units were reported to be sick (as a percentage 12.44). However the sickness comes to 38.49 per cent of the functioning units. Bank credit involved in these units was Rs.2,427 cr.

When the pace of industrialisation was accelerated throughout the country in the late seventies, Orissa, a back-ward state, also joined the race to create adequate employment opportunities and to boost its economy.

The industrial policy announced in 1980 and 1986 succeeded in a big way. As per the data supplied by the Directorate of Industries, Orissa, as against 57 large and medium and 9,119 small scale units with a total investment of 379 cr. and

employment of 1,18,000 persons, there were an additional 145 large and medium and 24,350 small industrial units with a total investment of Rs.929 cr. were established at the end of 1986.

An analysis of Table—III reveals that in Orissa during the period 1988-89 to 1992-93, 2,156 SSI Units, in an average were established with an average investment of 53.42cr. creating an average employment of 14,804 persons.

Sickness of SSI being a global phenomenon is not an exception to Orissa also. In Orissa during the period from 1988-89 to 1992-93 the number of sick units increased from 1,335 to 1,371 which comes to 2.7 per cent. The percentage of sick units to the total number of SSI units established up to 1992-93 is less than 4 per cent which is less than the national percentage of 12.44. A district wise break-up of sick SSI units in Orissa shows that (see Table-IV) Cuttack district (undivided) has the maximum number of sick units (517 units) and Kalahandi has the smallest number, i.e. (19 units).

The Present Study :

Mayurbhanj is one of the back-ward districts of Orissa with a geographical area of 10,418 Sq. Kms. and is situated in the northern boundaries of the State. The total population of the district is 18,71,267 (1991 Census). As per 1981 Census report the percentage of S.C. and S.T. is 6.8 and 57.67 respectively. From Table-IV it is found that there were 2,238 SSI Units with an investment of Rs.1204.03 lakhs employing 12,084 persons as on 1987-88. But at the end of 1992-93 there were 3,058 SSI units with an investment of Rs.2028.97 lakhs employing 16,263 persons. A study of sickness of SSI in Mayurbhanj reveals that during the period 1989-90 to 1992-93 the number of sick units increased from 46 to 81 which is around 70 percent. This is quite alarming in comparison to the rate of sickness in Orissa as well as in India (see Table-II & III). The Table further reveals that there is a record increase of sick SSI Units from 46 in 1989-90 to 67 in 1990-91. However the percentage of sick units to the total units comes to 2.7 which is less in comparison with Orissa.

In order to know the specific cause of sickness a survey of five industries were made. The industries were selected on the basis of places where there is larger concentration of industries and also according to the nature of product. Mainly industries were selected on the basis of their products which have a good market base. As the purpose of the study is to know in spite of much needed demand for their

product, why the industries have suffered from sickness.

Out of the five industries selected three are at Baripada, the district headquarter of Mayurbhanj and the other two are from Rairangpur, the industrial centre of Mayurbhanj district. The profile of the industries are reflected in Table No. VI. Analysis of the Table shows that out of the five industries three have been revived. One concern namely New Mayurbhanj Textile Ltd., has been taken over by the Government of Orissa. Ratna Refractories, Rairangpur, one of the sick industries although started in 1985 with a huge capital of 71.28 lakhs, yet to start its production and is a case of incipient sickness. On tracing the cause of sickness it is seen that all the five industries have been gone sick because of financial and managerial problem. Three industries namely Kaling Tyre and Rubber products, New Mayurbhanj Textile and M/s. Shaw Products have also suffered from marketing problem. Although all these three industries produces consumer products which are very much in demand, M/s. Shaw Products can be cited as a single case out of the five industries which suffers from capacity utilisation.

From the above facts it is found that the major causes of sickness of industries in Mayurbhanj are financial, marketing and managerial. Personal discussion with the General Manager D. I.C. (District Industries Centre) Mayurbhanj also confirms the above finding.

Suggestion and Conclusion :

The progress of science and technology, the changing pattern of demand, consumption, the business cycles all seem to make sickness inevitable. Sick industrial units can be properly nursed and rehabilitated by extending relief, fiscal and monetary concessions etc. Units which are suffering from working capital shortage can be rehabilitated by providing liberal refinance or releasing requisite funds by the financial institution and the Government Units suffering from managerial and marketing problems can be corrected by merger or amalgamation with healthier units. This process enables consolidation of particular segment of industrial production and resolves to a certain extent the size of the unit and operation. Besides the entrepreneurs may be encouraged to undergo training programmes conducted by different agencies in order to acquaint themselves with up to date management and marketing techniques. Another measure that needs to

be considered is counselling the customers on technology changes rationalisation, product mix, diversification etc.

The above discussions emphasise the need for a concerted and co-ordinated approach by all concerned i.e. Government, financial institution, labourers and others. But the primary responsibility lies with the entrepreneurs to evolve their own strategy and measures to deal with the cause which have their origin in management inadequacies.

It can be concluded that sickness of SSI in Mayurbhanj is quite similar with the industries in other parts of the country. Since it is a backward district more Government patronage rather than individual initiative is needed to tackle the problem. Besides hard decisions have to be taken in respect of those units which cannot be revived through remedial measures such as modernisation, amalgamation and merger even if they result into closure of the units. The final remedy lies with the application of a mixed dose of liberalisation and regularisation in tackling the financial and managerial problem of sickness.

TABLE-I
CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL SICKNESS

External—	—Infrastructural bottlenecks	—Concentration of Industries producing similar units.
	—Financial problems	—Bureaucratic hurdles
	—Marketing Problems	—Political Interference
	—Government Policy	—Negative attitude of the people
	—Miscellaneous	(i) Power Interruption
		(ii) Delay in Power Supply
		(iii) Non-availability of Raw material
		(iv) Natural calamities
		(v) Business climate
Internal—	—Defective Planning	—Organisation
	—Defective Implementation	—Production
	—Defective Management	(i) Personnel
		(ii) Financial
		(iii) Marketing
	—Miscellaneous	(i) Lack of Entrepreneurial ability
		(ii) Old equipment
		(iii) Delay in collection of dues
		(iv) Fraudulent Intention of both employer and employee
		(v) Lack of Research and Development

TABLE-II

NUMBER OF SICKNESS IN SMALL SCALE UNITS AND BANK FINANCE IN INDIA

Sl. No	Particulars	1989	1990
1.	Number of SSI Units	..	18,00,000
2.	Number of sick SSI units	1,86,441 (September)	2,24,000 (September)
3.	Number of Functioning SSI Units	..	5,82,000
4.	Units brought under nursing Programme	8,201	12,160
5.	Potentially viable SSI units	16,042	16,451
6.	Bank Finance to potentially viable SSI Units.	Rs. 2,243 (Crores)	Rs. 2,427 (Crores)
7.	Percentage of sickness to functioning units.	..	38.49%
8.	Percentage of sickness to total units	..	12.44%

Source—RBI Bulletin April, 92 (Supplement) page—77

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IBA Bulletin—Special Issue—January, 93; Page 126-127

TABLE III

NO. OF SICKNESS IN SMALL SCALE UNITS WITH INVESTMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

	No. of SSI Units	Investment Rs. in crores	Employment	No. of sick units as on 31st March	Percentage of growth of sickness	Percentage of sickness to the total No. of SSI Units
Up to—						
1987-88	31,724	336.61	2,37,310	..	..	..
1988-89	2,096	49.09	13,917	1,335	0.80	..
1989-90	2,047	51.56	14,095	1,345	0.37	..
1990-91	2,249	61.00	15,657	1,350	1.10	..
1991-92	2,233	52.03	15,545	1,365	0.43	..
1992-93	552	13.14	3,478	1,371	..	..
(Up to Sept. '92)						
	40,901	563.43	3,00,002	..	2.70	3.5%

Compiled from the data supplied by the Director of Industries, Orissa, Cuttack

TABLE—IV

DISTRICT-WISE BREAK-UP OF SICK SSI UNITS OF ORISSA AS ON 31-03-1992

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of Sick SSI Unit
1.	Balasore	73
2.	Balangir	40
3.	Cuttack	517
4.	Dhenkanal	71
5.	Ganjam	109
6.	Kalahandi	19
7.	Keonjhar	31
8.	Koraput	49
9.	Mayurbhanj	81
10.	Phulbani	29
11.	Puri	205
12.	Sambalpur	66
13.	Sundargarh	75
TOTAL		1,365

Source : Data supplied by the Director of Industries, Orissa, Cuttack.

TABLE—V

NUMBER OF SICKNESS IN SMALL SCALE UNITS, WITH INVESTMENT AND EMPLOYMENT IN MAYURBHANJ

Year	No. of SSI Units	Investment Rs. in lakhs	Employment as on March	Employment in sick units	No. of sick units	No. of sick units closed	Percentage of sickness to total units	Percentage of growth of sickness
Till— 1987-88	2,338	1204.03	12,084	..	..	..	..	..
1988-89	156	170.15	809	..	..	..	..	..
1989-90	157	329.45	947	223	46	44	..	..
1990-91	164	146.61	1,091	103	67	09	..	45.6%
1991-92	167	110.71	993	65	81	Nil	..	21%
1992-93 (Jan.)	76	68.02	339	Nil	Nil	Nil	..	..
TOTAL	3,058	2,028.97	16,263	..	81	53	2.7	66.6%

Source : Compiled from the data supplied by the Director of Industries, Orissa, Cuttack and District Industries Centre, Mayurbhanj, Baripada.

TABLE—VI

PROFILE OF THE UNITS

Sl No.	Name of the SSI Unit	Nature of product	Year of establishment	Capital	Year of commencement of business	No. of employee	Year of beginning sickness	Year of declaration of sick unit	Causes sickness	Revival
1.	Kalinga Tyre and Rubber Products, Takatpur	Hawai Chappal	1976	25 lakhs	1981	25	1984	1985	1. Financial Management marketing, labour.	
2.	New Mayurbhanj Textiles Ltd.	Hosiery Products	1976	14 lakhs	1976	20	1982	1984 closed from 1984-87	1. Marketing 2. Finance (shortage of working capital) 3. Managerial	1987
3.	M/s. Shaw Processor Pvt. Ltd. Takatpur	Yarn twisting	1984	41.64 lakhs	7-3-84	50	1989		1. Shortage of working capital 2. Under capacity 25 to 30% utilisation 3. Labour 4. Market 5. Mis-management	1990
4.	Ratna Refractories, Rairangpur	Refractory	1985	71.28 lakhs	Not yet started		Incipient sickness	Incipient sickness	Not yet started	
5.	M/s. Orissa Oil Industries Pvt. Ltd., Rairangpur	Oil product	1964	15 lakhs		50	1989		Financial Managerial	April, 1991

Source : Compiled from the data supplied by sample units.

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Agro-based Economy and Reparation Economy : The Only Essentials for India

George Benjamin

The economies as discussed with context to the present days seem to be very much hazy, distorted without being aimed at a definite end. Making economies plentiful seems to be an infectious disease flown from abroad. At present, there are quite enough of the economic thoughts for which a dead line ought to be drawn for abandoning its furtherance in the life of the nation. This would make us think in selective manner choosing the best from among such economic thoughts. Our country is already an over-populated country. Each year, India adds one Australian population, to the already existed population. Hence food requirement being the most essential requirement for such over-populated country, India must first look for feeding such new-comers. For implementing the same, India ought to adhere to the promotion of agro based norms. In other words the country should give top priority to agriculture. Machinery based economy should be kept as it is. No more new inducements should be given for the machinery based economy, as the same demands the "Capital intensity" abnormally at higher rates alongwith the assistance of foreign countries (both in finance as well as in borrowing the technocrats). Hence, this should be abandoned in its furtherance.

Secondly, India is not U.S.A. or Japan where manufacturing economy has been kept as the prima priority. As such, nations have already achieved the due capital intensity for promoting the mechanised industry and gone to the extent of self sufficiency in the field of finance and supplying the necessary technology and technocrats for the same, but the spontaneous acceptance for the same, because manufacturing economy plays in building up their economy. On the other hand, India being economically poorer in comparison to such developed countries must rest for a while on the reparation economy. It is quite ridiculous on the part of India to adopt "use and throw" business in the case of the "sale of ball pens". At least the cost of the little

plastic based barrel which is used to be thrown after its use may be valued quite higher than the coin which is thrown to an Indian beggar. After the damage on account of the vast destruction by the world war II, Japan could rest on such reparation economy for at least 2 decades in order to turn its phase towards manufacturing economy. It is found that a Japanese technocrat or, even a mechanic does not go to sleep and is even prepared to forgo his daily meal, if he finds unable to complete a reparation task in the considerable time. To serve the needy is their motive. A motor car mechanic would give up his food, if he is unable to deliver the car to the customer after being properly repaired. That's why Japan could flourish and could insert itself in G. 7. But here in India it is too opposite. Being poorer both financially and technically, India always wants to stick up to the manufacturing economy. To exemplify, the road situation being kept as it is, for years together it is quite ridiculous to see the giant flow of new autos on Indian roads like Hero Honda, Avanti Garelli, L.M.L. Vespas, Maruti, Contessa, Hero Puch, Yamaha, Bajaj alongwith Leyland, Tata and Mahinder trucks. According to the statistics as put forth by Dr. Uri Bhawan Sauri, taking 1947 as the base year up to the end of 1992 our increase of the vehicle has already touched the enhanced figure of 89.7 percent as against the increased area of road as only 23.3 percent. Our vital cause of accidents is due to such cause of supreme idiocy. The total area of road in India has been kept as it is, for years together. But these manufacturers are easily given licences for increase of manufacturing goods. Auto-manufacture is going ahead abnormally high. This is the only crucial cause for increasing the accident rates. Now the time has come to abandon such flow and to stick up to the existing amount of vehicles. Promoting the reparation economy for keeping the existing vehicle for a longer period is no way a loss.

Not only auto reparation, in other fields also India should grow in the norms like reparations of different electro machinery, switches, agricultural equipment, different household machinery for our day to day use.

Hence, India at present needs to adhere to economies such as agro based accompanied with reparation economies.

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Scope for Development of Leather Industries in Orissa

R. C. Sahu

Leather Industries mainly come under the Small Scale Sector although it can also be organised in other sectors. This Industries has vast potentiality in Orissa as abundant raw materials, hide and skin of very good quality are available in the State. The State also does not lack in technical manpower, as qualified and skilled personnel needed for the purpose are available. So far as marketing of the finished products are concerned, the prospects are also bright and one may be very optimistic about it. As regards finance which is a factor of paramount importance apart from Government aid, it can be well provided by Banks and other financial institutions to the aspiring entrepreneurs to set up such Industries. In one line it can be said that the leather industry is quite viable in Orissa. In the past it was confined within the cottage industry sector. It is only for the first time, during the post war reconstruction period, at the initiation of the Government, a few departmental schemes were introduced. After merger of the princely Estates of Boudh and Titilagarh, the existing tanneries located at such places alongwith a Shoe Factory at Cuttack were taken over by the Government for efficient management and boosting up production activities and marketing.

Subsequently with the objective of running the schemes on Leather Industry on commercial line and successful footing the Government formed Orissa State Leather Corporation in the year 1976-77 providing required share capital and grant. The Corporation have taken over all the units which were being run departmentally. The Corporation takes up production of finished leather footwears and leather goods. The Corporation caters to the requirements of Government Departments supplying ammunition shoes, derby shoes and a host of items of leather goods. It is unfortunate that the undertaking has been often been fettered with frequent labour problems and as such, it has not achieved the desired product.

Raw Material :

When we think of the position of raw materials it can be said that the State has a long coastal belt running across 300 Kms. which provides very good

quality of Bovine and ovine hides and skins. The districts of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore and Ganjam make available hides which are of superior quality and such hides are estimated to be of the order of 10 lakh pieces. The annual collection of hides from the State is estimated to be of the order of 30 lakh pieces and the same can be utilised for varieties of items of leather goods including footwear.

The other essential raw materials needed for leather industry are non-edible oil which are extracted from *Mohua*, *Neem*, *Karanja*, etc. and these are available in plenty in the State. There are oil expellers located at different places in the State which produce such-edible oil. The forest of the State yield tanning materials like *Myrobalan*, *Sunari Bark*, *Keoda leaves*, *Arjun Bark* and *Bakul leaves*. These materials can be utilised for tanning of sole leather and at present these are utilised in Boudh Tannery. One unit engaged in manufacture of tannin extract has been set up at Phulbani and the unit is producing reagents required for vegetable tanning. The myrobalan extract is processed by the said unit of Phulbani which can be utilised for softening hard water discharged from the tanneries.

The State is also rich in mineral resources especially chromite, lime stone and aluminium compounds, which are required for tannery industries. There are factories located at Talcher and Kalma in the district of Mayurbhanj engaged in production of sodium chromite and basic chromium sulphate. There are plants located in Rourkela engaged in production of sulphoric and hydrochloric acid. There are small scale units located at different places like Bhadrak, Balasore which are producing sodium sulphide and such other chemicals required by the Tanneries. Bleaching powder, caustic soda are also available from Ganjam. The common salt is an important ingredient for preservation of hides. Such salts are abundantly available from the salt fields in the coastal region of Balasore, Ganjam and Puri.

Technical Knowhow :

As regards technical knowhow it may be said that the State has a number of artisans in Leather Industries who are traditional by nature. In ancient days indigenous tools and implements were being used. These artisans are scattered in different parts almost in all the districts of the State. Some of them are skilled flayers and some are very good footwear makers. During these years because of location of a few tanneries at different places of the State a good number of skilled tanning personnel have also come out. In these days, adoption of sophisticated



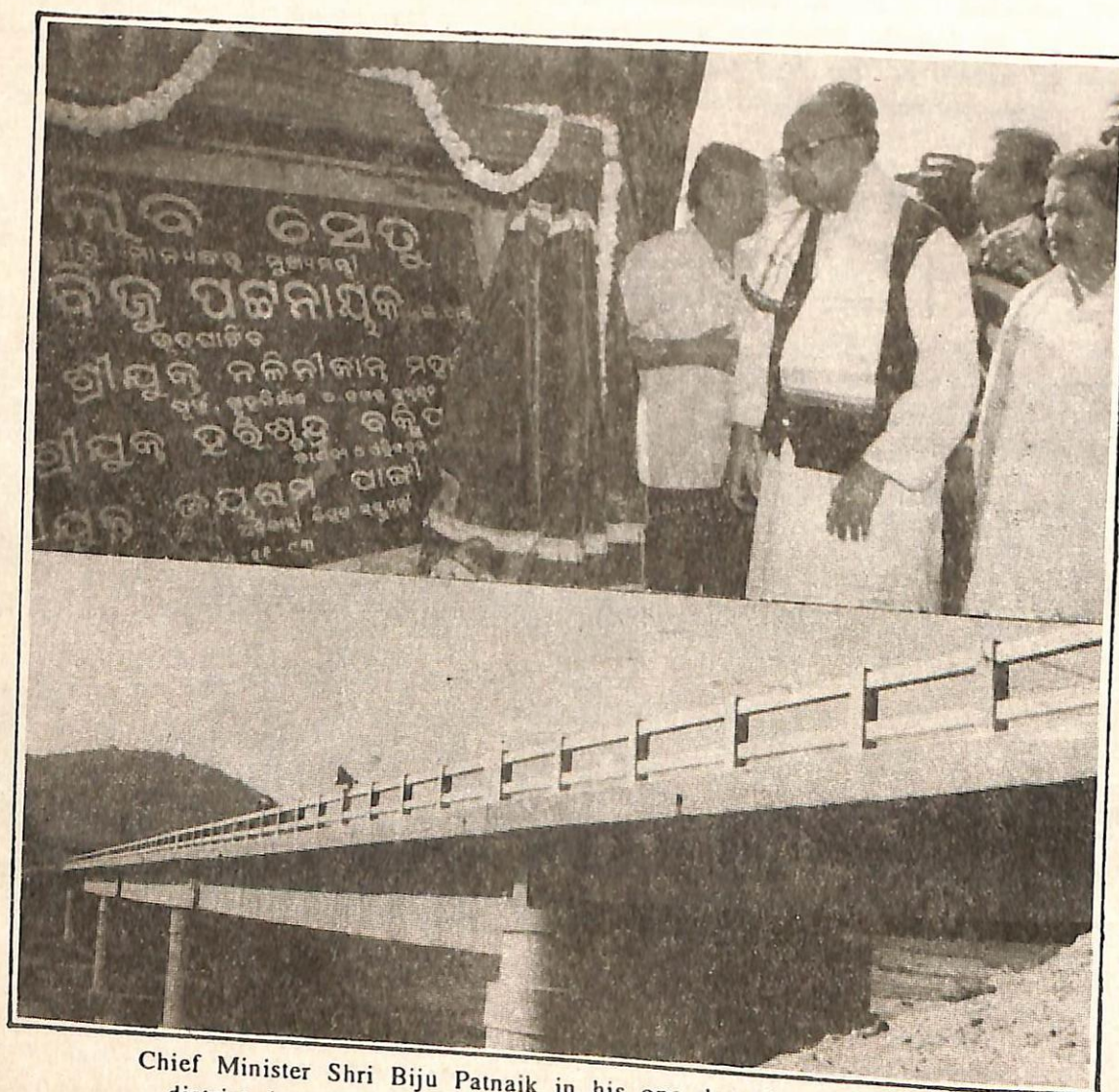
Governor of Bali, Dr. Ida Bagus Oka met the Governor of Orissa at Raj Bhavan, Bhubaneswar on December 3, 1993. Governor Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy presenting a *Patta* Painting of Dasabatar to Dr. Oka.



Mr. Hendy Cowan, MLA., Deputy Premier, Minister for Trade & Commerce, Australia discussing with Chief Minister Shri Biju Patnaik in his Secretariat Chamber on 17-11-1993 regarding aeromagnetic survey to explore mineral resources.



Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Biju Patnaik inaugurating the M.I.P.
at Prencho of Kalahandi district on 15-11-1993.



Chief Minister Shri Biju Patnaik in his one day visit to Koraput
district inaugurated the bridge over Kolab on 25-11-1993.



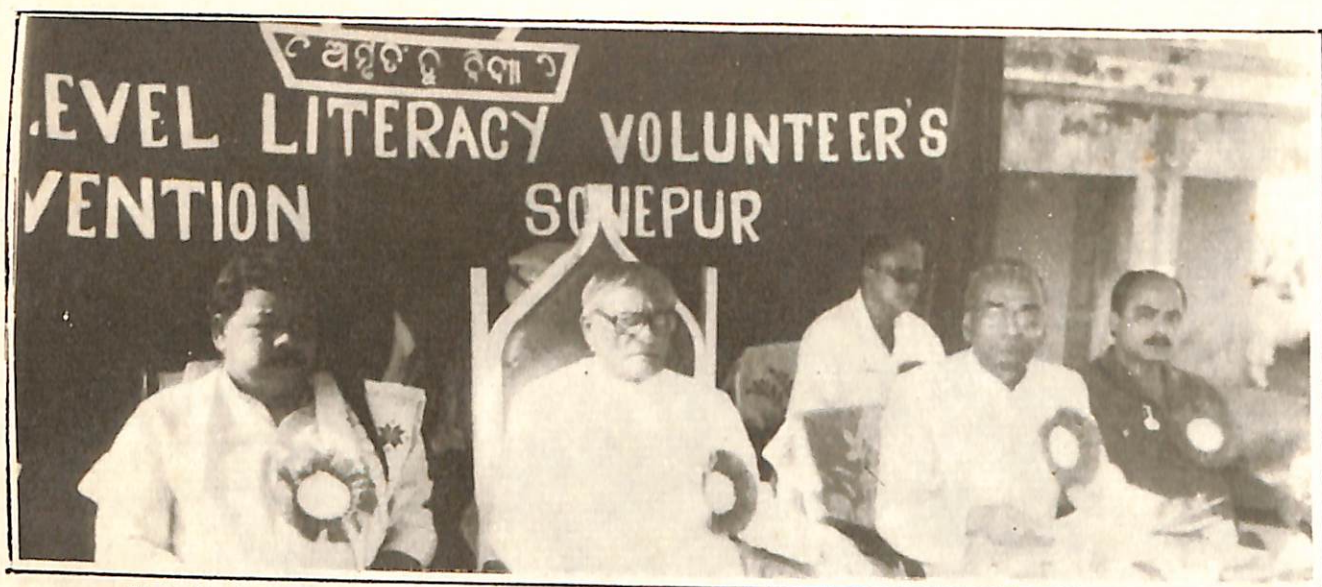
Chief Minister Shri Biju Patnaik is laying foundation stone of Stadium at Kamakhyanagar on 24-11-1993.



Kargam Dance is being presented by the Cultural Troupe of Tamilnadu in the Exhibition Ground at Bhubaneswar on December 5, 1993.



Commissioner-cum-Secretary to Information & P.R. and Sports, Culture Mr. Ashok Kumar Mishra is inaugurating the 5th All India Art Exhibition at Lalit Kala Kendra at Bhubaneswar on 20-11-1993.



Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy, Governor of Orissa addressing a district level Literacy Volunteer Convention at Sonepur on November, 17, 1993 organised by the Zilla Sakhyarata Abhijan Samiti.



Minister for Harijan & Tribal Welfare Shri Ghasiram Majhi offering floral tributes to the Statue of Sahid Laxman Nayak at Adivasi Ground, Bhubaneswar on 22-11-1993.



Mr. Gordon Alexander, Deputy Director, UNICEF, New Delhi called on Chief Minister Shri Biju Patnaik in his Secretariat Chamber on 19-11-1993.

technique is very vital in the process of manufacture right from the initial stage of production till the completion of the finished products and for that training in this craft has become most imperative. One leather Technology diploma awarding institution in the name and style of Utkalmani Gopabandhu Institute of Technology located at Rayagada since 1981. Every year at least 10 technically qualified personnel are coming out who can be employed either in the State undertakings or can be suitably deployed in private industries. These Diploma holders are imparted with adequate post diploma courses particularly training in leather and footwear making to gain practical and commercial experience. They are also given training in management of leather units and thus they are made capable of becoming Managers of Leather and Footwear manufacturing units.

The Central Leather Research Institutes, Madras/Calcutta provide technical assistance in case of urgent needs of private entrepreneurs.

In this context it may also be mentioned that there is concentration of leather artisans at places like Athmallick, Daspalla, Sambalpur, Barang and Sundargarh. These artisans have acquired skills in the manufacture of varieties of leather articles. The details of such skill acquired by the artisans of specific area are as follows :

Artisans concentration areas	Special Skill acquired for manufacturing
Athmallick	Full shoes, sandals, chappals, leather suitcase, etc.
Barang	Cuttacki chappals, ordinary leather sandals and chappals.
Daspalla	Kolhapuri type chappals.
Sambalpur	Ladies chappals, gents sandals and chappals.
Sundargarh	Sandals and chappals
Rourkela	Industrial gloves, Sandals, chappals and shoes.

Capital:

No doubt adequate funds are required for the purpose which Government provide to a great extent. OSFC, IPICOL and other financing institutions are also liberally extending financial assistance for promotion of industrial units. The leather industry has however its own peculiarity for which the financial institutions are not instantly

inclined to extend their aid and assistance. Sometimes, it poses serious problems as it is difficult to convince financial institutions and mobilize financial resources for leather industries. As a matter of fact, a number of cases sent to term lending institutions have been turned down with some plea or other. It so happens because the financial institutions are not well informed of the viability and prospects of Leather Industries.

IPR Incentives :

In view of growing demand for such items of products, the leather industry has been kept in thrust area under IPR, 1992. Special incentive provisions have been made in the IPR. Entrepreneurs setting up industries under leather sector are treated as special class entrepreneurs. Such special class entrepreneurs are allowed 5 per cent extra capital investment subsidy subject to an upper limit of Rs. 10.00 lakhs over and above subsidy given in different zones of the State. There are also provisions for equity participation by Government in setting up of industries which are of special advantages in leather industry.

Of late, steps are being taken to promote a host of products as detailed below. The approximate total capital investment in such scheme are :

Name of the Scheme	Total capital Investment (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Chappals and Sandals Mfg. Units.	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
2. Civilian Shoes Mfg.	Rs. 8.00 lakhs
3. Ammunition/Safety Boots for Police & Defence.	Rs. 10.00 lakhs
4. Baby Shoe Mfg.	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
5. School Boys Shoes	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
6. Leather Bucket	Rs. 6.00 lakhs
7. Ladies Chappals and Sandals.	Rs. 4.60 lakhs
8. Leather goods (Travelling bags & brief cases).	Rs. 4.00 lakhs
9. Leather Garments	Rs. 10.00 lakhs
10. Sports Shoes	Rs. 48.00 lakhs

Marketing :

The marketing prospects of leather industry are bright not only within the State but also out side the State. So far as marketing within the State is

concerned, it may be noted that our State with its population of nearly 3.5 crores has the potentiality of consumption of about 35 lakhs pairs of foot wears including shoes, sandals and chappals. At present, we have barely a capacity of manufacturing 5 lakh pairs of such products. Hence, there exists a vast scope for manufacture of footwears. Besides foot-wear, there is also need for manufacturing varieties of leather goods like key purses, wallets, leather and synthetic belts, ladies handbags etc.

The main buyers of footwears and a host of leather goods are the Government in the Departments of Police, Forests, Mining, Excise etc. The public sector undertakings like the Steel Plants also consume a lot. The common customer who generally goes in for buying reputed brands of leather goods is limited in urban conglomeration. Barring the requirements of the common consumers met from within the State the demand of footwears and leather goods is met mainly by import from sister States. Products coming from Kanpur, Agra, Andhra Pradesh and Calcutta are sold in our State. Government demands are also met partially by manufacturers of outside the State.

So far as manufacture of leather goods is concerned it can be said that the State have not made much headway. Excepting a few items of safety gloves at the manufacturing unit at Rourkela, there is no other unit to take up such production activity. Besides the scope of manufacturing of leather goods, there is also need to manufacture sports goods utilising leather and synthetic products as raw materials. Manufacture of football, volley ball, cricket ball and varieties of other products to meet the requirements of sports and games can be taken up in the State for which a good market prospect is in existence.

Export of Indian leather goods is expected to be doubled to the value of Rs. 6,300.00 crores by

1994-95 as against 1991-92 level of Rs. 3,076.00 crores. According to official figures leather exports registered an increase 20 to 45 per cent during 1991-92 over the previous year exports of about Rs. 2,554.00 crores. The value of production which has tabled to nearly Rs. 5,300 crores in the past 7 years is expected to exceed Rs. 10,000.00 crores by 1994-95. According to official projection, the domestic footwear industry has the potential of capturing export upto 10 per cent. The reason for such vast and so far untapped potential is due to 15 per cent of total world's livestock potential being available in our country. The poor realisation of the vast potential of live stock population to boost footwear exports (despite the availability of cheap labour) is that "80 per cent of domestic footwear industry is concentrated in cottage and tiny sector". These products from such tiny sector are unable to compete in the international field. Exports are expected to go significantly high in the coming years in this sector in view of the opportunities available and the liberalisation process that has been initiated.

The growth rate is expected to be of the order of 30 per cent in the footwear sector and 25 per cent in leather garment sector. Such growth rate is expected to take exports to the level of production 40 crore pairs of leather shoes, 3 crore pieces of small leather goods in the country.

At the moment, main inhibiting factor is the stringent rules imposed by the State Pollution and Control Board which is posing a great problem for the growth of Leather Industry. It is expected that the Board should clearly prescribe measures to be taken by the tanneries while establishing the manufacturing units so as to become economically viable.

Deputy Director of Industries (Leather), Orissa,
Cuttack.

ORISSA SCIENCE ACADEMY

Orissa Science Academy was established in April, 1981 by a few enthusiastic scientists. In 1984 State Government took over the management of the Academy with a view to encouraging science and applied knowledge. Government of Orissa have instituted '**Samanta Chandrasekhar Award**', after the name of Orissa's illustrious astronomer, for outstanding research in the field of science and technology since 1985. The Award carries Rs. 10,000 cash, a citation and a medal for each winner. A popular Oriya monthly '**Vijnan Diganta**' published by the Academy is also now in circulation.

Health and Hygiene in Western Orissa Folklore

Kaviraj Prayagdatt Joshi

Folklore is the knowledge that the common man possesses on different facets of life. It is expressed crisply in proverbs or sayings. It is both pleasing and delicious and easy to remember. A man with such a knowledge is always welcome in the society and he seldom loses a chance of its effective employment.

The following proverbial utterances are often found in common parlance in Western Orissa which are primarily intended to disseminate knowledge on health and hygiene.

1. (a) ଖାଇବୁ ପିତା, ଗାଇବୁ ଗୀତା, ଚହୁଁବୁ ହେବୁ ଜଗତ ଜିତା ॥
(b) ଚୁରୁ ନରୁରୁ ଖା' ପିତା, ବୁଝ ନବୁଝ ପଢ଼ ଗୀତା ॥
(c) ଅନ୍ତେ ତିଷ୍ଟି ବନ୍ତେ ଲୁଣ, ପେଟ ପୁରିବ ତିନି କୋଣ ॥

These three sayings show the need of eating some bitter food at the end of a meal, as bitter things are appetisers and tonics as well as disinfectants. Though unpalatable their inclusion in daily food is necessary.

2. ମଥାରେ ପଗଡ଼ି, ପାଦରେ ତେଲ,
ବଜବ ସଙ୍ଗରେ କରିବୁ ଗେଲ ॥

Keeping the head covered and massaging feet with oil, one can play pranks with a physician.

3. ଖାଇ ମୁତେ ମୁତି ଖାଏ,
ତାର ପଇସା କି ବଜବ ଖାଏ ॥

If one passes urine just before and after meals, his money is seldom spent on physicians.

4. ଖାଇ ଗୋଇଲେ ବଢ଼ଇ ଆସୁ । ଖାଇ ବସିଲେ ବଢ଼ଇ ପେଟ ।
ଖାଇ ଗୁଲିଲେ ବଢ଼ଇ ବାସୁ ॥ ଖାଇ ଖାଇଲେ ଯମର ଭେଟ ॥

Just after meals resting increases longevity, walking increases (quickens) respiration, sitting (idly) swells the stomach and eating again makes one meet the God of death.

5. ଖାଇବୁ ସଥଲ, ଗୋଇବୁ ଆଗ ।
ଉଠିବୁ ସକାଳ, ଗୁଲିବୁ ବେଳା ॥

One should have early dinner followed by rest. He should get up early in the morning and go for a brisk walk.

6. ଖାଇବ ଦକ୍ଷିଣ, ଗୋଇବ ବାଆଁ ।
ଭାତ ଝରିଯିବ ଆପଣା ଛାଆଁ ॥

Eat inclined to right, rest inclined to left and the food will be digested easily.

Of diseases and treatment

1. ଏକ ପଥ୍ୟ ହଜାର ବଡ଼ା ॥

Wholesome food is better than a thousand medicine.

2. ଆଁକ ପୋଡ଼, ବଜବ ଲୋଡ଼ ॥

First treat with fire (various methods of cauterizing, blistering etc. then seek a physician). This is the primary treatment of all diseases.

3. (a) ଖଣ୍ଡି ଖଣ୍ଡି କାସ ଖର ନିଶ୍ୱାସ, ସହି ମନ୍ଦ ଏ ॥
(b) ଗୋଗର ଭିତରେ ଖାସି, ଜାତିର ଭିତରେ ଘାସୀ ॥
(c) ଖାସୀ, ସରବନାଶୀ ॥

These refer to cough as a dangerous disease which should not be neglected at the beginning as a minor one.

4. ସମ୍ପତ୍ତିର ଯାଦୁ, ବିପତ୍ତିର ଖସୁ (କାନ୍ଧୁ) ॥

It shows that ringworm is a disease of the rich (Idle) and scabies of the poor (worker).

5. କୁଣ୍ଡା ଖାଇ ଭୁଷକୀ ମାଲ । ମଡ଼ ପିଇଲେ ସୁଡ଼ ହେବୁ ॥

This shows that the outer coating of rice and gruel are much nourishing and should not be thrown away as it is generally done. They contain vitamins.

6. ଦରଦ ଖାଏ ମରଦ, ବାସୀ ଖାଏ କୁଣ୍ଡା ॥

Stale food is not fit for human consumption.

7. ପାବନ ସାଗ ନ ଭାବେ ମହୀ,
କୁଆଁର କରେଲା କାତିକ ଦହୀ,
ମରେ ନହଁ ତୋ ପରେ ସହୀ ॥

Leafy vegetables in the month of Sawan, butter milk in Bhadon, butter gourd in Kunwar and curd in Kartik should not be taken. If one does not die he is however, destined to suffer.

8. ଆଦ୍ୟ ପିଏ ରୋଗୀ, ମଧ୍ୟ ପିଏ ରୋଗୀ,
ଅନ୍ତ ପିଏ ରୋଗୀ ॥

One who drinks in the beginning of a meal falls ill, who drinks in the middle is a Yogi (He keeps a balance in food and drink), who drinks at the end is a Bhogi or a voracious eater and falls ill.

9. ଖା ମୁରହି ପୀ ପାନି, ବାପ ଯାଇଛେ ବଜବ ଆନି ॥

If one eats *murhi* (puffed rice) or (saline fried rice) and drinks water immediately he should send his father to fetch a physician.

10. କୁରମି, ମେହ, କାସ, ଅନୀଷ୍ଟ,
ମିଠା ଖାଇଲେ ଏତିକି ଗୁଣ ॥

Eating of sweets produces worms, diabetes, cough and indigestion.

11. ଖଟା ଖାଇଲେ ବଡ଼ ନାଡ଼ା,
ମିଠା ଖାଇଲେ ବେମାରୀ ବଢ଼ା ।
ପିତା ଖାଇଲେ ଶୁଖିଲ ବୀଜ,
ରାଗ ଖାଇଲେ ମରଲେ ତେଜ ।
ଲୁଣ ଖାଇଲେ ବଡ଼ ଗୋଷା,
ଛାତି ଧରଇ ଖାଇଲେ କଷା ॥

Sour, sweet, bitter, pungent, saline or astringent, anything taken in excess causes some illness.

Cures

There are several means of cure, prevalent among the mass. They may be classified as follows :

1. Herbal, single or composite.
2. Magic cures.
3. Puja, Oblation etc.
4. Sorcery or Spirit Cure.

Herbal

Some specific herbs and other plant materials are used as medicine. These are all empirical and established through long use and experience. Mostly common plants, which can be easily available in one's own compound or near about the village or with vendors such as black pepper, long pepper, dried ginger, *jeera*, *धानिया*, *tulsi*, *vasak*, *doob*, *chirchira*, etc. are of immense curative property. Their different parts, i.e. root, leaf, body, flower, fruit etc. are equally important. They are applied in many ways as dry powder, chopped and masked, juice or succus, decoctions, infusions, oil etc. They are used singly or in compound. Almost all elderly people know much of these, but there are special *Jaribootiwalas* who are in better know of things.

Magic Cure

Magic cures are caused by special herbs or stones or other things brought at a certain time or Yoga, such as Solar or Lunar Eclipses or on certain day or

time, when a certain star is on the horizon or such other astronomical occasions. They are brought fumigated, encased in talisman and tied on the arms, throat or wrist with chanting of *mantras*.

Puja

Puja of several deities—Aryan and non-Aryan, gifts, Oblations, *abhisheka*, prayers, vows, fasts, fire worship etc.

Sorcery or Spirit Cure

This is caused by calling some Spirit or village Deity (Gramdevi, Maili, Pendragadian etc.) on the head of a Gunia or Ojha and praying it for a cure. He prescribes some special *puja*, oblation or sacrifice, which done, the village folk are satisfied that he has done what he could do for the cure.

Snake and Scorpion Bites

Snake and scorpion bites are common in village areas. They are generally treated by *mantra* and herbs. There are specialists called *Visha Vaidya* or *Garudi* the follower of Garuda, the deadliest enemy of the snake community. They get themselves immunised by taking some *Jari-booti* or a special course of snake venom under the guidance of a *Guru* and follow some restrictions. They immediately suck the bite and apply some herbal medicine over the wound, orally or in the nostrils or eyes. These herbs or roots are called *GADA* (Sanskrit *Agada*). They chant *mantras*, while performing *Jhadan* and *Fookan* etc. They recite long puranic *gathas* of snake subjugation like *Kaliyamardan*, *Bharsambhar Padmatola* etc. Village people firmly believe in these, but these are not always successful or guaranteed.

Another village treatment for snake bite is quite scientific. As soon as a snake bites a man, as quickly as possible the site of the bite is incised and a hen brought and her anus is pressed against it. The hen sucks the venom and dies. This is repeated again and again till no hen dies and the person gets cured.

In whatever degree man may realize the spirit, body is the only agent by which he achieves whatever he wants, transient or permanent. So it is man's first duty to keep his physical and mental health as far as possible perfect.

Koshal Bharati Kuria,
Khariar,
Nawapara—766 107

Orissa Pavilion in Pragati Maidan, New Delhi

Bishweshwar Dey

The Orissa Pavilion in Pragati Maidan was quite attractive during the India International Trade Fair 1993 at New Delhi, held from 14th to 23rd Nov. 1993. The visualiser Shri Asim Basu decorated the facia and outer walls in a most artistic manner portraying the theme of this year, "Environment and Development". The Mukteswar temple gate was erected at the entrance. The Orissa Pavilion building which is constructed like the Konark temple was nicely decorated with paintings on Environment and Development and the cultural heritage of Orissa.

The participants of Government Departments displayed their exhibits in the ground floor. The Theme Sector was at the entrance which was decorated by Forest and Environment, Science and Technology Departments and OREDA, where the forest wealth of Orissa including its wild life was projected. In the Industrial Sector the Orissa Small Industries Corporation and Birla Tyres displayed their exhibits. The I&PR Department displayed exhibits on environment & development including the exquisite portraits of wild life and socio cultural heritage of Orissa. The Agriculture Department, Tourism and Konark T.V. displayed their exhibits in the ground floor in an attractive manner.

The first floor was totally occupied by Textiles and Handicraft items. The Handicraft Development Corporation, Handloom Development Corporation, Tassar and Silk Society, Mahila Vikas Nigam, Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Association, Orissa Textile Mills, ORMAS organised by Panchayati Raj Department, Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, Sambalpuri Bastralaya, ORUPA and Bharati Handicrafts Voluntary Organisation and the Sales Emporium of Puri displayed handloom and silk Sarees, Pipil Appliques, Filigree work/stone work and palm leaf paintings etc. which attracted the crowd. Specially exquisite handicrafts including silver filigree works of Cuttack, radiant applique work of Pipili, Silk and Handlooms including famous Sambalpuri Sarees, horn, metal works and some carvings attracted the visitors. Some entrepreneurs like B. G. Pharmaceuticals, Bhubaneswar displayed their patent Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic products and were well acclaimed. Orissa paintings, wall hangings and cloth paintings covering a wide range on Environment & Development, art and culture of Orissa were also on display on the walls of

the temple-shaped Orissa Pavilion at the Pragati Maidan.

The State Information and Public Relations Department was the nodal agency to co-ordinate the prestigious exhibition at Pragati Maidan. Accordingly steps were taken well in advance for the success of this Exhibition. The Secretary, Works; Chief Architect; Director, I&PR; Joint Director, I&PR, and Deputy Chief Architect visited Delhi well in advance to have an on the spot study of the Pavilion Building and steps were taken for necessary changes, additions and alterations. Shri S. N. Dwivedy, ex-Governor, Arunachal Pradesh; Shri Chhotaray Majhi, Minister, Handicrafts; Shri Surya Narayan Patra, Minister, Fisheries & Animal Resources Development; Smt Mira Das, M.P.; Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy, M.P.; Senior Officers of Government of India Mr. K.S. Bajjal, Shri S. B. Mohapatra and officers of Government of Orissa, Shri A.J. Alex, Resident Commissioner, New Delhi; Shri A.K. Mishra, Secretary, I&PR; Shri Bhasker Chatterjee, Secretary, Textiles & Handloom; Shri H. S. Sarkar, Secretary, Forest & Environment; Shri R. K. Bhujabal; Chief Electoral Officer, Mr. K.B. Verma; Principal Secretary Panchayati Raj, Mr. N. Sanyal; Director, Panchayati Raj, Shri S. B. Agnihotri; Chairman-cum-C.E., OREDA; Shri F. B. Das, Secretary, Urban Development; Shri P. Mohapatra, Director, Social Welfare; Smt. Suvamarani, Managing Director, Mahila Samabaya Vikas Nigam; Shri K.K. Rath, Director, I&PR; Shri Satis Patra, Chief Editor, Utkal Prasanga; Shri R.K. Mishra, Editor, Orissa Review; Shri Bimalendu Mohanty, Director, Sports; Shri Chinmay Basu, Director, Handicrafts & Cottage Industries and many other top officers of different Departments including the Managing Director, OTM visited Orissa Pavilion. Visiting Journalists from Orissa Shri Ramhari Mishra, Shri Joyashis Roy, Shri Ashok Das and prominent Journalists of Delhi visited the Orissa Pavilion.

The State Day was celebrated at the Lal Chowk Theatre on 22-11-93 at 4 p.m. Shri Biju Patnaik, Chief Minister, Orissa was the Chief Guest and Shri Bairagi Jena, Minister I&PR was the guest of honour. The Chief Minister, released the special issues of *Orissa Review* and *Utkal Prasanga* amidst cheers and it was followed by colourful cultural programmes which were witnessed by a packed audience in the amphitheatre.

The famous classical artist Shri Pranab Patnaik, Odissi dancer Mrs. Kabita Dwivedy and artists of NUPUR presented attractive songs, dance and dance drama that drew wide applause from the spell bound spectators.

*Spl. Officer, Exhibition,
I. & P.R. Department,
Bhubaneswar.*

Lift Irrigation in Mayurbhanj

Janaki Ballav Dash

The Mayurbhanj Lift Irrigation Division, Baripada started functioning in the year, 1984, with its jurisdiction over entire Mayurbhanj district. Being a rural and tribal dominated district of Orissa, agriculture is the main occupation of the people. Presently, there are 683 numbers of lift irrigation projects having an ayacut area of 13,685 hectares, in Kharif and 11,322 in Rabi. The blocks of Betnoti, Badsahi, Rasagovindpur, Morada and Suliapada in full and Kuliana, Baripada, Saraskana, Khunta and Gopabandhunagar in part, contain tertiary geological formation, providing scope for exploitation of Ground water reservoirs for Medium Deep Tubewells (MDP) for lift irrigation purposes. Similarly the network of rivers namely the Baitarani, Subarnarekha, Budhabalanga, Jambhira, Palpala and their tributaries flowing in the districts contain abundant flow of water during rainy season and sufficient flow during winter to provide scope for setting up of numbers of river based LI Projects in their banks. These have immensely benefited the farmers.

During the sixth and seventh plan periods DRDA and ITDA, Mayurbhanj have played vital role in

providing funds for installation of 547 and 22 numbers of LI Projects in the district, respectively. The NABARD assistance for the purpose has been squeezed during this period, which would have created a setback on LI irrigation work. In eighth plan period it has been proposed to set up 443 numbers of new LI point project under the initiative of District Collector, Vipin Saxena. The mobilisation of District Collector has ultimately resulted in DRDA, ITDA, SC/ST Finance Corporation, which would involve Rs.1105-64 lakh to create 6,231 hectares of additional irrigation potential.

In Mayurbhanj 127 numbers of LI Irrigation Projects have become defunct partially due to various reasons, out of 683 numbers of energised LI Projects, in toto. An estimate amounting Rs.52-89 lakh has been submitted to Government to make them operable. Rabi programme has been made for 470 numbers operable LI Projects to irrigate 12,815 acres. So far 98 LI Projects have been irrigating 1,083 acres as per agreements of cultivators.

During 1992-93, 10 numbers of LI Projects have been energised creating additional irrigation ayacut of 420 acres. Further work is on progress to maximise the utilisation of LI Projects in this tribal backward Mayurbhanj.

*Sri Ramji Bhavan, Temple Street,
Baripada-757 001*

KHURDA ROAD-BALANGIR BROADGAUGE RAIL-LINK

The South Eastern Railway in its Traffic Report and Financial Appraisal has examined the financial viability of Khurda Road-Balangir, Broadgauge Rail-link Project and have recommended the construction of the new Broad Gauge line.

Chief Minister Shri Biju Patnaik, despite repeated rejections, pressed the demand for the proposed link from Khurda Road to Balangir mainly on consideration of the development of the predominantly tribal backward area. After detailed discussion of the Chief Minister with Shri K. C. Lenka, Union Minister of State for Railways on 6-3-1993, it was agreed in principle that the line should be studied afresh taking into account the potential for transporting granite from Phulbani and the possibility of routing Alumina Traffic from Junagarh-Langigarh section, which is fully export-oriented, to Gopalpur port. Considering the need for linking Western Orissa with the Eastern region and the resultant industrial development and exploitation of mineral and forest resources in the area, the Chief Minister had indicated that the State Government would be agreeable for dove-tailing some employment-oriented programmes to contribute towards earth-work for the project as well as transfer of non-forest land free of cost. The Chief Minister maintained that laying of this rail-line would open up the rich hinter-land leading to exploitation of mineral and forest resources and the resultant industrial development. The issue was also forcefully pursued with the Planning Commission, Government of India.

The Traffic Report of the project reveals that 288.73 kms. length of the B.G. line would cover the areas of Khurda, Nayagarh, Phulbani, Sonepur and Balangir district. The line would have 32 numbers of major bridges and 403 number of minor bridges and tunnels of 6.03 km. length. 2442 Ha. of land would be required for the purpose and the total project cost excluding the rolling stock would be Rs.322.50 crores which implies that cost of construction per km. would come to Rs. 1.12 crores. While minerals, agricultural and forest produce, miscellaneous industrial and general goods would be the principal items of goods-traffic outward; wheat, POL products, iron and steel and general goods would be transported inwards. It has been projected that gross earnings from goods-traffic would be Rs. 160.83 crores per annum and the net earnings thereof would be Rs. 101.335 crores. It would cater to the need of 1.508 million passengers and the return on the capital investment under discounted cash flow (DCF) technique has been worked out to be 14.41%

SALIENT FEATURE OF RURAL PIPED WATER SUPPLY TO VILLAGE DEOGAON-KACHHARPALI IN BALANGIR DISTRICT.

1. Name of the Piped Water Supply Scheme	..	Piped Water Supply Scheme to the Village Deogaon-Kachharpali.
2. Name of G.P./Block and District	..	G.P.—Deogaon Block—Deogaon District—Balangir
3. Name of villages being provided Piped Water Supply under the Scheme.	..	Deogaon—Kachharpali
4. Estimated Cost :—		
(a) Original	..	Rs.8.49 lakhs
(b) Revised	..	Nil
5. Administrative Approval :		
(a) Original	..	No.43445/HUD Dt.12-12-1988
(b) Revised	..	Nil
6. Technical Sanction :		
(a) Original	..	Not communicated
(b) Revised	..	Nil
7. Population :		
(a) As per 1981 Census	..	3,275
(b) Design Population	..	4,585
(c) Present Population	..	4,008 (As per 1991 Census)
8. Year of commencement	..	1-5-1991
9. Year of completion	..	1-6-1993
10. Source	..	3.0 M & 10.00 M Deep Intake Well at river Sungarh.
11. Details of pumping set	..	10 H.P. Submersible pumping set
12. Quantity of Water supplied/day	..	0.18 M.L.D.
13. Quantity of Water supplied/Capita	..	40 Ltrs/Capita/day
14. Period of supply/day	..	8 Hours
15. Pipe line size & length		
(a) Rising Main	..	100mm C.I.—100.0 M
(b) Distribution	..	80mm. P.V.C.—1,770.0 M
	..	75 mm P.V.C.—687.0 M
	..	31 Nos.
16. No. of Stand Posts	..	Nil
17. No. of House connection	..	14 Nos.
18. No. of Hand pump tube wells in the village	..	Nil
19. Annual Revenue		
20. Financial Pattern of Scheme :		
(a) Government Share	..	Rs.8.49 lakhs
(b) People's share	..	Nil
(c) Others, if any	..	Nil
21. Allotment received	..	Rs.8.49 lakhs (during 1991-92)
22. Treatment Arrangement	..	Chlorination arrangement by adding bleaching powder
	..	X
23. Storage Capacity	..	Nil
24. Proposed augmentation, if any		

A FLASH ON 20-POINT PROGRAMME (MPR) FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1993

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	Physical target for 1993-94				Achievement during the month				Cumulative achievement			
			Cuttack	Jaipur	Jagatsinghpur	Kendrapara	Cuttack	Jaipur	Jagatsinghpur	Kendrapara	Cuttack	Jaipur	Jagatsinghpur	Kendrapara
1.	IRDP	Family	6917	6,553	4,170	4,600	276 SC-124 ST-13	282 SC-125 ST-11	531 SC-271 ST-	349 SC-166 ST-4	2,539	1,991	1,431	1,811
		Beneficiary	-	-	-	-	276	282	531	362	2,594	2,038	1,431	1,953
2.	JRY	Man-days in lakhs	7.09	6.02	4.05	4.16	1.09	1.00	0.81	0.46	4.20	4.34	1.99	2.26
3.	Indira Awas Yojana	Nos.	308	220	176	198	14	28	018	15	123	128	65	66
4.	Pumpset energised	Nos.	-	-	-	-	1	21	51	25	114	65	74	50
5.	Chullah	Nos.	5,505	5,900	5,900	5,900	990	-	155	-	5,184	1,522	1,708	850
6.	Biogas	Nos.	1,000	890	630	540	124	-	19	-	381	213	236	22

Source—DRDA, Cuttack

Chief Minister's call for better efficiency in managing Government Enterprises

Addressing the all party committee newly constituted, on Nov. 8, 93 Chief Minister Shri Biju Patnaik called for better efficiency in managing public sector enterprises. He stressed the need for converting these into profiteering concerns. Finance Minister, Shri Bed Prakash Agarwal ; Minister of State, Industries & P.E. Shri Yadav Majhi and Minister, Mass Education Shri Prafulla Chandra Ghadei were present.

The meeting held in the Assembly Committee chamber, was attended by Chief Secretary Shri R. N. Das ; Development Commissioner, Shri P. K. Patnaik; Principal Secretary, Shri Pyari Mohan Mohapatra besides the legislators Shri Arun Dey; Shri Ajaya Jena; Shri Amar Satpathy; Shri Dyutikrushna Panda; Shri Ramchandra Ulaka; Shri Basanta Biswal; Shri Bikramkeshari Deo; Shri Umaballav Rath; Shri Durgashankar Pattnaik and Smt. Sushree Devi.

Interest of the poor to be safeguarded

Chief Minister Shri Biju Patnaik inaugurated 'Gnan Nagar' at Old Bhubaneswar on November 7, 1993. Addressing the meeting held on the occasion, the Chief Minister reiterated that his Government was keen on assisting the toiling masses. He handed over the possession deeds of 92 pucca houses to the poor families.

Urban Development Minister Shri Nalinikanta Mohanty said that minimum living facilities would be extended to the slum dwellers of 100 civic bodies in the State. Bindusagar of mythological fame, would be renovated soon and a sum of Rs. 32 crores would be spent for converting the present airport to international airport, Shri Mohanty said. Commissioner-cum-Secretary, Shri Phanibhusan Das highlighted the educational, health and mental progress of the slum dwellers. Chair-person, Bhubaneswar Municipality Smt. Kiranbala Mangaraj was in Chair.

Chief Minister's call to involve rural artisans

Addressing a high level meeting convened in Secretariat Conference hall on Nov. 16, 93 Chief Minister Shri Biju Patnaik called for effective measures to encourage rural artisans to take up repair and production charge of agricultural implements. He said, keeping in view the demands of 35 lakh peasant families we had to take measures to meet the local needs.

State News in Brief

Governor's call to revitalise national life

Addressing the annual meeting of 'Srujani' held at Rabindra Mandap, Bhubaneswar on 9-11-93, Governor Shri B. Satyanarayana Reddy called upon people to uphold the values of the tradition of art and culture of the State which had a hoary past. The stream of thought would help revitalise the national life, he said, while lauding the efforts of the organisation for social uplift. Shri Chaitanya Prasad Majhi, Minister, Higher Education and Culture attended as Chief Guest. Commissioner-cum Secy., Culture Shri Ashok Kumar Mishra also spoke on the occasion.

"Lead beacon light by disseminating correct information"

Addressing the inaugural function of Hindi weekly **Barabati Times** held at Saheed Bhawan on Nov 6, 1993 Governor Shri B. Satyanarayana Reddy urged the Journalists to lead beacon light by disseminating correct information. Shri Reddy who attended as the Chief Guest put accent on value-oriented journalism.

Food and Civil Supplies Minister Shri Bhagabat Behera; Health Minister Sayed Mustafiz Ahmed; Rural Development Minister Shri Prasanna Acharya and Chairman, Cuttack Municipality Shri Trilochan Kanungo also spoke on the occasion.

National Integration

Addressing a state-level meeting of the National Integration Day, convened by I & PR Department at Sanchana Bhawan, Bhubaneswar on November 19, 1993 Minister for Health Sayed Mustafiz Ahmed advised people to shun personal animosity to achieve positive result on integration. Additional Director, I&PR, Shri Biswajit Das welcomed the Speakers, Shri Bijoy Kumar Pani, Shri Balaram Mohanty and Shri Raghunath Mishra while Assistant Director, I & P R Department Shri Baisnab Charan Sahoo proposed a vote of thanks.

Sishu Mela 1993

Chief Minister Shri Biju Patnaik inaugurating the Children Rally held in B.D.A. Park, Bhubaneswar on November 8, 1993 called for strenuous and dedicated efforts to safeguard our hard earned freedom. The Secretary, Peacock, a social organisation Shri Ranjan Mohanty was in chair. About 5000 students of 110 local schools who joined the rally, marched through the main thoroughfares of the Capital. Tourism and Sports Minister Shri A. N. Singh Deo gave a colourful start to the mass rally by waving the flag.

Call to build Nation

Governor Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy addressing the valedictory function of 25th **All India YMCA Table Tennis Tournament** held at Indoor Stadium, Cuttack called upon people to dedicate themselves to the task of building the nation as the country was passing through a spell of crises.

Drive to end Illiteracy

Addressing the workshop on total eradication of illiteracy held at Nayagarh, Governor Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy stressed the need for literacy campaign to build up an exploitation-free society. The workshop was arranged by the District Literacy Society headed by Collector Shri G. V. Gopalsharma on November, 17 to launch all-out drive against illiteracy in Nayagarh district.

Bishu Maharana Honour

Six eminent sculptors, including Shri Dinabandhu Maharana, Shri K. C. Maharana, Shri Bharat Maharana, Shri Bholi Maharana, Shri Narayan Samal and Shri Lingaraj Maharana were awarded the Bishu Maharana Honour 1993 by **Shri Guru Sila Silpa**, Bhubaneswar on 14th November, 1993. Addressing the meeting the Minister for Public Grievances and Pension, Dr. Prasanna Kumar Patsani said the achievement of Oriya sculptors was unique. Minister of State for Industries Shri Yadav Majhi, Editor, Orissa Review Shri Raj Kishore Mishra and Chairman of the Institute Shri Raghunath Mahapatra spoke on the occasion. Chief Editor, Utkal Prasanga Shri Satish Patra presided over the function.

Accent on disease-free society

Governor Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy who attended as the Chief Guest of the 45th annual get-together of Orissa unit of the IMA held on Nov. 7 at Shri Ramchandra Bhanj Medical College called upon the physicians to step up the pace of progress of the nation by eradicating diseases from the

society. He stressed the need for involving people more effectively in health services and called for all out efforts to arrest population explosion. Health Minister Sayed Mustafiz Ahmed addressed as the Chief Speaker and Associate Editor, The Samaj, Smt. Manorama Mohapatra was the honoured guest.

Accent on children's welfare

Governor Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy addressing the annual meeting of the **Children Welfare Society** on 11-11-1993 called for measures to translate ideas of children welfare into reality.

Health Staff Awarded

Minister, Health Sayed Mustafiz Ahmed who had conferred awards on the following physicians and staff nurses on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti as instituted by the State Government called upon medical staff to be dutiful and more service-oriented.

Minister of State for Family Welfare Mrs. Kamala Das was present at the meeting held at the Secretariat on November 25, 1993.

(i) Mahatma Gandhi Awards

Dr. Suryamani Sahu, Dr. P. K. Senapati, Dr. Mukhtikanta Mahapatra, Dr. D. C. Jena, Dr. Shanti Manjari Mishra, Dr. Sadasiv Acharya, Dr. B. C. Bhuyan, Dr. Shankar Prasad Meher.

(ii) Mother Teresa Awards

Smt. Leela Chakravarty, Smt. Shakuntala Sahu, Smt. Aloka Mahapatra, Smt. Sevati Nayak, Smt. Basanti Thumba, Smt. Hemaprasada Dei and Smt. Neeladri Devi—staff nurses.

Women youth leadership camp

A three day camp was held at **Chandabali Girls' High School** to impart training to women to develop aims of youth leadership. Minister, I&PR Department Shri Bairagi Jena who inaugurated the camp on 12-11-1993 called upon women to be self-reliant and fearless. Director, Sports Shri Bimalendu Mohanty was the guest-speaker.

Gopabandhu Administrative Academy

A revision course in training programme was organised by Gopabandhu Administrative Academy from November 22 to 27, 1993. Executive development training was imparted to 38 officials. Additional Commissioner, Shri Dilip Chandra Mishra inaugurated the programme which was conducted in the academy building.

Accent on care for cows

Governor Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy addressing the Golden Jubilee function of **Asureswar Gorakshani** on 19-11-93 called for taking proper care of cows. Speaker, Orissa Legislative Assembly Shri Yudhisthir Das lauded the efforts of the villagers and highlighted the need for opening a veterinary hospital in the locality. Shri Kalindi Charan Behera, Minister, Energy was in chair.

Blood Donation

Addressing the blood donation camp organised by **Red Cross Society** at Soochana Bhavan on October 31 last, Governor Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy stressed the need for building up healthy human society. He said people in large number should participate in the camp as the demand for blood was increasing day by day owing to hike in rate of accidents and incidents of sickness.

Results of the 2nd Higher Secondary Examination, 1993

Provisional results of the 2nd Higher Secondary Examination, 1993 were published on December 8, 1993. 59,927 candidates appeared in three streams (i.e. Arts, Science and Commerce) out of which 18,922 passed, the pass percentage being 35.22 per cent. It includes 5,764 women candidates, 1,192 S.C. and 821 S.T. successful candidates. The percentage of pass of women, S.C. and S.T. are 38.45, 29.81 and 23.21 respectively.

Rich Tributes to Laxman Nayak

Governor Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy paying rich tributes to the memory of Martyr Laxman Nayak on the occasion of his 95th birth anniversary on 22-11-93 described him as a firebrand patriot. Deputy Speaker, Orissa Legislative Assembly Shri Prahallad Dora dubbed Nayak a revolutionary epoch-maker. Minister of State for Industries Shri Yadav Majhi was in chair.

Minister, Tribal Welfare & Harijan Welfare Shri Ghasiram Majhi also spoke on the occasion.

Mahatab : A many-faceted talent

The 94th birth anniversary of late Dr. Hare Krushna Mahatab was held on 21-11-93 at Gandhi Bhavan in Rastra Bhasa Prachar Sabha campus. Governor Shri Reddy paying homage to Dr. Mahatab remembered his contribution as a many-faceted talent.

Birsa Munda Jayanti

The birth anniversary of Birsa Munda was celebrated at a meeting held at Soochana Bhavan to pay glowing tributes to the freedom fighters who hailed from Adivasi Community. Shri Mangala Kishan, Minister of State for Forest and Environment was the Guest Speaker while Shri Lalaram Mohanty was in chair. The Director, I & PR Department in his inaugural speech highlighted the contribution of Birsa and Additional Director Shri Biswajit Das proposed a vote of thanks.

Self-employment for the Educated Jobless

3223 educated jobless youths have availed the self-employment opportunity during the month of September, '93 with 870.42 lakhs bank assistance in Orissa.

Fertiliser for Farmers

At a meeting chaired by Chief Minister Shri Biju Patnaik on November, 26, 1993 decisions were taken to supply fertiliser to farmers in the State at the fixed price and scheduled time. Formation of a task force at district level comprising the Collector or his representative, Deputy Director, Agricultural Officer and the representatives of fertiliser producers was also decided at the meeting.

Jawahar Rojgar Yojana

Rs. 3520.78 lakhs has been spent under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana to create 84.34 lakh man-days in the State during July, 1993 to September, 1993.

IRDP benefit for 32,243 families

32,243 families have been benefited by the IRDP during the current financial year till end of October, 1993. In October, 5980 families have availed assistance.

Chullahs and bio-gas plants set up

36,043 improved variety of chullahs have been set up in the State till end of September, 1993 against the target fixed at 1,20,000 during the current financial year. 5,776 bio-gas plants have been set up during the period.

Drinking Water Supply

1,122 drinking water scarcity-hit villages have availed the facility of drinking water supply under the 20-point programme till the end of September, 1993.

Family Welfare makes headway

36,296 people were operated upon to adopt birth control measures during first six months of the current financial year. The number in September is counted at 12,303.

Health Centres upgraded

The State Government have upgraded the primary health centres of 21 non-Adivasi blocks and 14 Adivasi blocks on Nov. 19 last to the status of community health centres.

4,174 Indira Awas Houses

4,174 houses have been allotted to the poor, homeless Adivasis and Harijans under Indira Awas Yojana during the first half of the current financial year.

Houses for the weaker section

25 houses constructed for the financially weaker section have been allotted during the month of September, 1993.

Homestead land for the homeless

A plan was drawn up to provide 7833 plots to the homeless Adivasis and Harijans in the State in the current financial year for constructing houses. 8965 housing sites have been allocated to the homeless till September last. 114.45% success has been achieved in the sector concerned.

Social Justice for weaker section

49,630 Harijans and Adivasis have been benefited by the scheme under the 20-point programme till the end of Sept. 1993.

ESI Achievement

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme have opened 48 centres in Orissa and have covered 1,10,000 insured workers and their family members in the event of their sickness, maternity, disablement and death due to employment injury. During September, 1993 full medical care was provided to the insured workers and an amount of Rs. 17,83,024.20 lakhs have been paid to them.

It was stated in a Press Note of the Corporation that the scheme envisaged to provide artificial limbs, surgical and orthopaedic appliances to the insured workers and their dependants. Even expenditure ranging from Rs.10,000 to rupees one lakh was borne by the ESI Corporation for patients suffering from heart and renal diseases and surgical operations, etc.

Fair Price Shops

The target for opening fair price shops in the current financial year fixed at 150 has been superseded by the end of September, 1993. The percentage of achievement is increased to 111.33 with the opening of 167 Fair Price shops within last six months.

Afforestation Measures

228.95 lakh sapplings have been produced till the end of September, 1993 to be planted in 36294.50 hectares in the State as a measure to curb soil erosion. 25.93 lakh sapplings have been planted in 4411.50 hectares of land during last September to protect environment.

Early Childhood Education aims at development of the child through play and activity. It is not a programme to teach the 3R's.

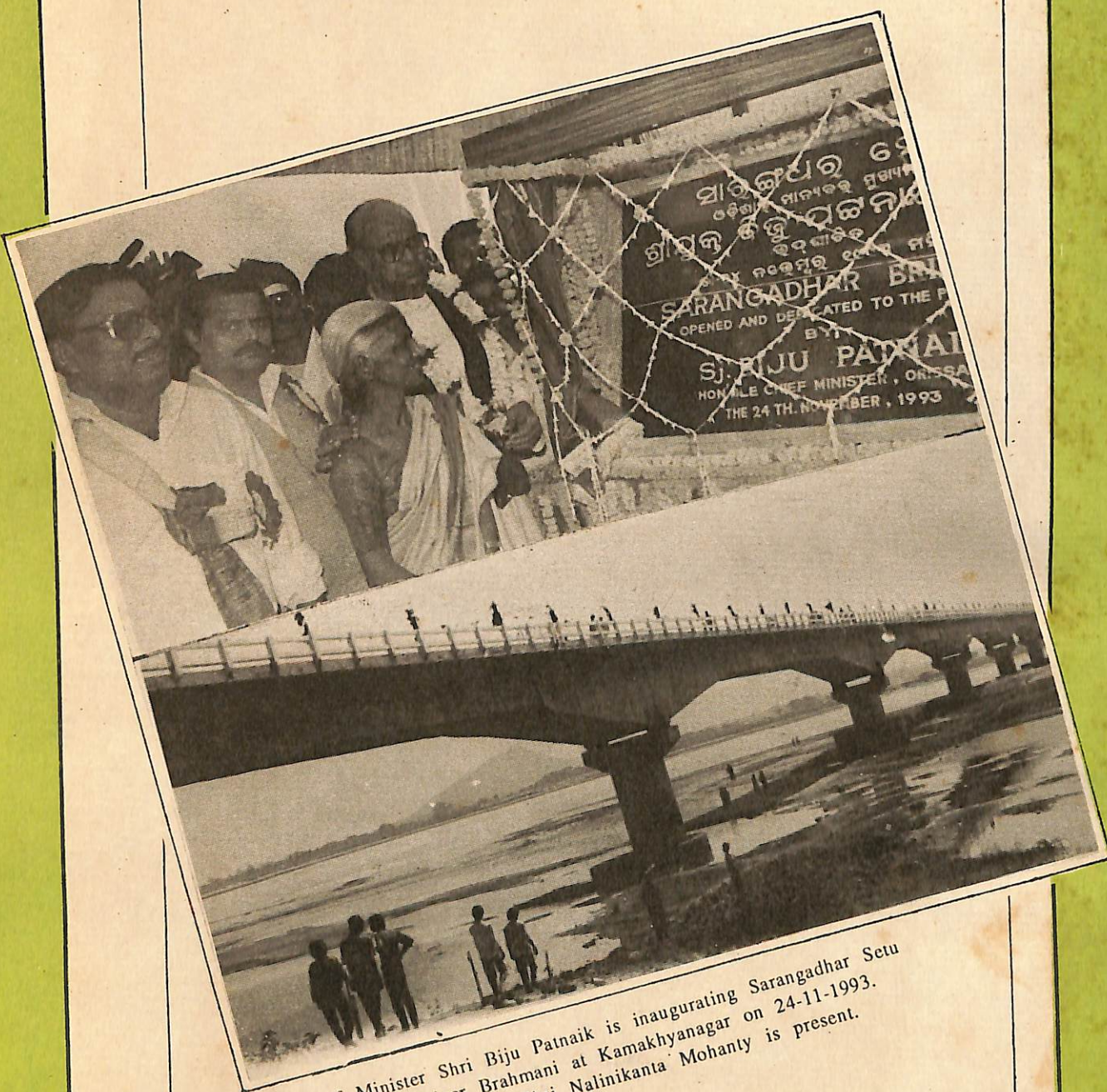
- ☛ Every child is primarily an individual and should be treated as such. Do not compare children.
- ☛ Children learn through play. They need a lot more experience for play.
- ☛ Children learn best by doing something. They should be provided opportunities to explore and manipulate their environment.
- ☛ Every child needs to experience success. A child's efforts should be rewarded.
- ☛ Children like to ask questions. Encourage them by answering their questions honestly. If you do not know the answer tell him/her so and find the answer together.
- ☛ Development of communication skills is crucial in early childhood. Talking to the child and listening to the child are equally important. Help the child express itself.



Chief Minister Shri Biju Patnaik giving green signal to toy train to move at Nandan Kanan on Children's Day (14-11-1993). Shri Kanhu Charan Lenka, Union Minister of State for Railways is also seen in the picture.



Shri Bairagi Jena, Minister, Information and P. R. inaugurating the Annual Conference of Orissa Information and P. R. Audio Visual Service Association at Sookhana Bhavan, Bhubaneswar on December 8, 1993. Shri A. K. Mishra, Commissioner-cum-Secretary of the Department is also seen in the Photo.



Chief Minister Shri Biju Patnaik is inaugurating Sarangadhar Setu over the River Brahmani at Kamakhyanager on 24-11-1993. Minister, Works Shri Nalinikanta Mohanty is present.

